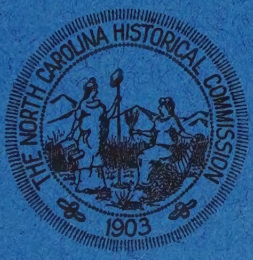
The North Carolina Historical Commission

FORTY YEARS OF PUBLIC SERVICE

1903-1943



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PUBLICATIONS OF
THE NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
BULLETIN NO. 43

FACTS ABOUT THE HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Was established in 1903.

Consists of 7 members, appointed by the governor and serving without salary for terms of 6 years each.

Is located in Education Building, Edenton and Salisbury streets, Raleigh.

Has collected, arranged, cataloged, and filed for permanent preservation the following records:

Colonial and state archives:	
Legislative	1,660 vols. and boxes, 1689-1900
Executive	6,509 vols. and boxes, 1694-1941
Judicial	67 vols. and boxes, 1690-1806
County archives, from 73 of the existing 100 counties and from 3 extinct counties	5,000 vols. and boxes, 1689-1934
Town archives	2 vols. and boxes, 1760-1917
United States of America archives relating to North Carolina	584 vols. and boxes, 1840-1933
Copies of foreign archives relating to North Carolina	189 vols. and boxes, 1566-1802
Personal and unofficial collections	2,490 vols. and boxes, 1755-1930
Maps	1,700 items, 1657-1940
Newspapers	12,565 issues, 1751-1925
Pamphlets and other materials	3,100 items, 1748-1942

Has made these records available to:

State and county officials.

Historians and researchers. Hundreds of books and articles published within recent years have been based on these records.

Patriotic and historical organizations.

Genealogists.

The general public. During the 16 years ending June 30, 1942, visits for the purpose of using the records totalled 25,364.

Has issued a total of 225 publications.

Has maintained since 1914 the Hall of History, containing over 20,000 historical relics, visited every year by more than 24,000 persons.

Has placed, or aided in placing, 8 busts, 52 historical memorials, 440 historical highway markers.

Has publicized the state's history through thousands of public addresses, radio programs, and newspaper articles.

Has served as the clearing house for historical activities in the state.

The Education Building, just off Capitol Square, Raleigh. The Historical Commission occupies the entire first floor and one-half the ground floor

The North Carolina Historical Commission

FORTY YEARS OF PUBLIC SERVICE

1903-1943

RALEIGH
THE NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
1942

THE NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Robert Diggs Wimberly Connor, *Chairman,* Chapel Hill
James Allan Dunn, Salisbury
Mrs. George McNeill, Fayetteville
Clarence Wilbur Griffin, Forest City
William Thomas Laprade, Durham
Gertrude Sprague Carraway, New Bern
Mrs. Sadie Smathers Patton, Hendersonville

Charles Christopher Crittenden, *Secretary,* Raleigh

LETTER OF TRANSMISSION

To His Excellency,
J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON,
Governor of North Carolina.

Dear Governor Broughton:

In 1943 the North Carolina Historical Commission will be forty years old, an age of maturity but not of senility. In connection with this anniversay it has seemed fitting to compile and publish a record of the activities and accomplishments of the Commission, from its establishment to the present. In behalf of the Commission, I am happy to submit to you and to the people of North Carolina this record of service, confident that a period of even greater achievement lies ahead.

Respectfully,

R. D. W. CONNOR,
Chairman.

Raleigh,
November 1, 1942.

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INTRODUCTION

Until recent years the people of North Carolina took little interest in their history. Their historical records were not properly preserved, their old houses were not kept up, their battlefields and other historic sites were not maintained, and in general it seemed that they knew little about their history and cared less.

As long ago as 1843 the North Carolina Historical Society was formed by former Governor David Lowry Swain, then president of the University of North Carolina, and by 1861 this society had collected quantities of valuable historical materials. For the next twenty years, however, during the War between the States and the period of Reconstruction, little was accomplished in this field. In the 1880's Secretary of State William L. Saunders began to edit *The Colonial Records of North Carolina,* and the series was continued after his death by Chief Justice Walter Clark of the state supreme court as *The State Records of North Carolina.* This series of original records, published by the state, covers the history of North Carolina from 1662 to 1790 and, including the index prepared by the late Stephen Beauregard Weeks, totals thirty volumes.

As the years passed, various patriotic, historical, and memorial organizations were formed, several histories of the state were published, and interest in North Carolina history increased. In 1900 the State Literary and Historical Association was created, and this association, at its annual meeting on January 23, 1903, adopted a resolution requesting the General Assembly to set up a commission to preserve the state's history. The legislature accordingly enacted a bill creating the North Carolina Historical Commission of five members, to be appointed by the governor, each to serve for a term of two years, without salary, per diem, or mileage. The act declared it to be the duty of the Commission "to have collected from files of old newspapers, from court records, church records and elsewhere valuable documents pertaining to the history of the State," and to have such documents published by the State Printer as other printing and "distributed by the State Librarian, under the

direction of the Commission." The new agency was "authorized to expend a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars annually in the collection and transcription of documents."*

Under authority of this act Governor Charles Brantley Aycock appointed, as the first members of the Commission, William Joseph Peele of Raleigh, James Dunn Hufham of Henderson, Foster Alexander Sondley of Asheville, Richard Dillard of Edenton, and Robert Diggs Wimberly Connor of Wilmington. Because these men lived in widely separated sections of the state and because the law forbade the payment of expenses incurred in attending meetings, difficulty was experienced in securing a quorum.

After several unsuccessful attempts an organization meeting was finally held in the town of Warsaw, when Peele was elected chairman and Connor secretary. This, however, was the only meeting held during the two-year term of this Commission.

Realizing that, if the agency were to function efficiently, it should consist of members living nearer together, Governor Robert Broadnax Glenn in 1905 appointed the following members: W. J. Peele of Raleigh, John Bryan Grimes of Raleigh, Thomas W. Blount of Roper, Charles Lee Raper of Chapel Hill, and R. D. W. Connor, who had now moved to Raleigh. This new Commission met several times and accomplished more than its predecessor had done, but the need for a different and more effective organization, and particularly for a permanent office force, soon became evident.

In 1907, therefore, the act of 1903 was amended so that the Commission's powers were enlarged and its duties increased. According to this new act the five members were to be appointed for two, four, and six years, their successors to serve for overlapping terms of six years each. The members were to receive no salary or per diem, but were to be "allowed their actual expenses when attending to their official duties." The appropriation was increased to $5,000 annually, and the Commission was authorized to employ a

*Public Laws of 1903, chapter 767.

secretary and to equip offices for the filing and preservation of historical documents.†

Under the terms of this act Governor Glenn appointed W. J. Peele of Raleigh, J. Bryan Grimes of Raleigh, and Thomas W. Blount of Roper, all of whom had been members of the previous Commission, and, in addition, Marcus Cicero Stephens Noble of Chapel Hill and Daniel Harvey Hill of Raleigh. The Commission, thus constituted, met in the office of Secretary of State Grimes on May 20, 1907, and elected Grimes chairman and Connor secretary.

The duties of the Commission, as defined by the act of 1907, are as follows:

(1) To have collected from the files of old newspapers, court records, church records, private collections, and elsewhere, data pertaining to the history of North Carolina and the territory included therein from the earliest times.

(2) To have such material properly edited, published as other state printing, and distributed under the direction of the Commission.

(3) To care for the proper marking and preservation of battlefields, houses, and other historic shrines.

(4) To diffuse knowledge with regard to the history and resources of North Carolina.

(5) To encourage the study of the history of North Carolina in the schools, and to stimulate historical investigation among the people of the state.

(6) To make a biennial report of its receipts and disbursements, its work and needs, to the governor, to be transmitted by him to the General Assembly.

Having been organized on a more permanent basis, the Commission was able to get down to systematic work and to undertake a broad program. Since the terms of the members are overlapping and since the same persons have frequently been reappointed for term after term, the personnel has changed only gradually. Because of this fact and also because there has been little turnover in the Commission's office force, it has been possible through the years to conduct a planned, consistent, long-range program. From the beginning it has been customary for the governor to appoint to the Commission persons actively interested in historical

†*Public Laws of 1907*, chapter 714.

work, and at one time or another many of the state's leaders in this field have served as members. An act of 1941 increased the size of the Commission from five to seven,* and at the present time the members are as follows: James Allan Dunn of Salisbury, Mrs. George McNeill of Fayetteville, Clarence Wilbur Griffin of Forest City, R. D. W. Connor of Chapel Hill, William Thomas Laprade of Durham, Gertrude Sprague Carraway of New Bern, and Mrs. Sadie Smathers Patton of Hendersonville.†

Five men have served successively as chairman: W. J. Peele, 1903-1907; J. Bryan Grimes, 1907-1923; Thomas Merritt Pittman, 1923-1932; M. C. S. Noble, 1932-1942; and R. D. W. Connor, since February, 1942.

Until 1907 there was no office force, but in that year a full-time secretary was employed. Mr. Connor filled that position until 1921 (from 1903 to 1907, while a member of the Commission, he had served as secretary without pay), establishing the agency and its work upon a firm foundation and formulating the basic policies which have been followed ever since. Other secretaries have been D. H. Hill, 1921-1924; Robert Burton House, 1924-1926; Albert Ray Newsome, 1926-1935; and Charles Christopher Crittenden, since 1935. At first the secretary was the only member of the staff, but from time to time other members have been added until at present there are ten employees, as follows: a secretary, a collector for the Hall of History, a chief library assistant, a stenographer-clerk, a restorer of manuscripts, a manuscript copyist, a researcher, a search room attendant, a cataloger, and a janitor-messenger.

During its first four years the Commission, without an office force, had no need for offices. The minutes for July 5, 1907, however, include the following item: "It was moved that the office in the northeast corner of the State Capitol, at the end of the east gallery of the Senate Chamber, be fitted up as an office for the secretary, and that he be authorized to purchase such equipment as he may deem necessary." This room on the second floor of the Capitol was occupied until 1914, when the Commission moved to the second floor of the new State Administration Building

Public Laws of 1941, chapter 306.

†For a list of members of the Commission from 1903 to date, see below, pages 60–61.

(now the Library Building) on Morgan Street. Considered large and commodious at the time, these rooms were gradually outgrown, and in 1939 the Commission moved again, this time to the newly constructed State Office Building (since re-named the Education Building), where at present it occupies the entire first floor and one-half the ground floor. Designed to meet the special needs of the Commission, these quarters include galleries and storage areas for the Hall of History, offices, a search room where the public may use the records, three separate archives areas (each completely set apart from the others by fire walls), a packing and mailing room, and a publications storage room.

The first appropriation of the Commission, in 1903, was $500 a year. In 1907 the amount of $5,000 annually was voted, and this was increased from time to time until in 1930-1931 a total of $30,865 was appropriated to the Commission for its historical activities alone (excluding an additional appropriation for the Legislative Reference Library, which at that time was under the administration of the Commission). During the economic depression of the early 1930's the Commission's appropriation, like the appropriations of nearly all state departments and agencies both in North Carolina and throughout the nation, was cut sharply. Recently, as business conditions have improved and as the state's revenues have climbed, the total has been gradually increased, and for 1942-1943 amounts to $23,220. This sum, however, is still twenty-five percent below the appropriation for 1930-1931.

Throughout the forty years of its existence the Commission has sought to carry out the duties assigned to it by law, to serve the state and the nation. It has preserved historical source materials, published and distributed such materials, maintained a historical museum, marked and preserved historic shrines, distributed information on the state's history, encouraged the study of North Carolina history in the schools, and stimulated and aided historical investigation. The pages that follow contain the record of what has been accomplished.

MATERIALS IN THE COMMISSION'S ARCHIVES

The most important function of the Historical Commission is the collection and preservation of official records and historical source materials—archives of the various divisions of the state government, of the counties, and of other governmental units in the state, together with archives relating to North Carolina from the United States government and foreign governments; manuscripts of individuals, business establishments, churches, labor unions, and other unofficial organizations; maps; newspapers; pamphlets; textbooks; and other historical materials. For forty years there has been no let-up in this activity of collecting, with the result that the Commission now has in its archives a vast storehouse of original sources on the history of the state and its people.*

Under the provision of the act of 1907 which authorizes public officials to transfer non-current records to the custody of the Commission, it has acquired a large quantity of such records. Materials have been brought in from all three branches of the state government. The Legislative Papers, covering the period from 1689 to 1900 and consisting of bills, petitions, data on contested elections, and many other types of materials, total no less than 1,660 boxes and volumes. The executive department has transferred vast quantities of records from the Governor, the Secretary of State, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Attorney General, the Auditor, the Comptroller, the Treasurer, the Adjutant General, and certain customs officers. There are records from the General Court during the colonial period and also from the eight district courts during both the colonial period and the years of early statehood. So voluminous and varied are these records, so much information do they contain which is nowhere else available, that no author could begin to write a thorough and accurate history of the state without making use of them.

*When a collection (which may consist of anywhere from one item to many thousand items) is received, a preliminary list is prepared and a copy of this, with a letter of acknowledgment, is sent to the agency, person, or organization from which the collection came. An examination of the physical condition of the records is then made, and any found to need repair are routed to the repair department, which the Commission has maintained, with a full-time employee, for thirty years. The materials are next classified, accessioned, and cataloged. Bound volumes are then ready to be placed on the shelves, but loose manuscripts are first put nto special manuscript boxes or mounted in bound volumes.

Records from one of the counties, just as they were received

Among the most significant and most frequently used of the records are those from the various counties of the state. Though some of the counties are too young yet to have accumulated non-current records and though in other counties the records have been destroyed by fire or otherwise, there are now preserved in the Commission's archives the older records (in some cases a few, in other cases a large quantity) from no less than seventy-three of the state's one hundred existing counties, as well as from three extinct counties. This body of materials, consisting of more than 5,000 volumes and boxes, includes wills; inventories of estates; deeds; minutes, dockets, and file papers of the various superior courts and courts of pleas and quarter sessions; marriage bonds; guardians', administrators', and executors' accounts; lists of taxables; common school reports; and other materials.

In North Carolina the town as a unit of local government has not figured as largely as the county, and therefore town records have not been as voluminous, as important, or as well preserved as county records. In the Historical Commission's archives are only a few records from two towns: one box of miscellaneous papers from Fayetteville, 1820-1871, 1917, and one volume of the minutes of the Commissioners of Tarboro, 1760-1793.

The Commission possesses a few United States of America archives relating to North Carolina. There are microfilms of the population schedules of the censuses of 1840, 1850, 1860, and 1870 for this state, and the original manuscript returns of these schedules for the censuses of 1850, 1860, and 1870. Also there are a few records from the Bureau of Internal Revenue and the United States District Court of the Eastern District of North Carolina, which were released to the North Carolina Historical Commission by the National Archives. Of considerable significance are the photostats of original petitions for amnesty and pardon, in the custody of the Department of War in Washington, made by North Carolinians who had participated in the "rebellion," under President Johnson's proclamation of May 29, 1865.

Early in the life of the Commission the policy was adopted of securing copies of materials, official and unofficial, in other depositories. In 1922 Mr. Connor, then a member of

County records after they have been arranged, classified, repaired, and placed on the shelves in the archives

the faculty of the University of North Carolina, was sent to study and report on materials relating to North Carolina in the British Public Record Office in London. He reported the existence of large quantities of records which were not included in *The Colonial Records of North Carolina* or *The State Records of North Carolina,* and as a result the Commission had photostats or handwritten copies made of these archives—memorials, letters, and other items relating to the North Carolina Loyalists during the American Revolution, and also land grants, letters from the colonial governers, and the like.

In 1925 Dr. W. W. Pierson, Junior, of the University of North Carolina, made a similar investigation of the Spanish archives at Seville, Madrid, and Simancas, and as a result of his report more than 10,000 photostatic sheets and 5,000 typed sheets of North Carolina materials were secured.

In addition to official archives, the Commission has collected private and unofficial records, which are frequently used and of great value to researchers. These include unofficial letters, diaries, account books, and other items—papers originating with individuals, papers collected by individuals, and records of business establishments. Of particular significance are several hundred day books, ledgers, and other records of merchants in every part of North Carolina from the 1760's to the early 1900's, containing almost limitless data on the everyday life of the people for a century and a half. After the First World War the Commission employed as a special collector of war records, Mr. R. B. House, who brought together more than 500 volumes and boxes of letters, telegrams, reports, bulletins, posters, and other materials relating to North Carolina's part in the war.

A systematic effort has been made to secure an original or a copy of every known map relating to North Carolina, from the earliest recorded times to the present. There are now more than 1,700 maps in the archives, covering the state as a whole, counties, towns, roads, canals, railroads, boundary lines between North Carolina and other states and between various counties, the coast, the United States, North America, and a number of foreign countries or areas.

A scene in the archives, showing (left) a section of shelving and (right) map cases

The Commission has endeavored to obtain an original or photostat of every known issue of a North Carolina newspaper published before 1801. Though it has not attempted to collect files of newspapers for the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, since by so doing it would be duplicating the work of the State Library and other libraries, nevertheless from time to time it has received certain files of such newspapers. Beginning with the *North Carolina Gazette,* founded by James Davis in New Bern in 1751, the Commission has acquired an estimated total of 12,565 issues of newspapers. In addition, copies have been obtained of North Carolina items during the colonial and Revolutionary periods from the newspapers of Charleston, Williamsburg, and other towns outside the state.

Other materials include more than 3,000 pamphlets, comprising almanacs, catalogs, directories, minutes of church associations, programs, and a wide variety of other items. There are also approximately 100 early textbooks, printed and unprinted—grammars, histories, readers, catechisms, and others.

It is impossible to give the exact number of all these items, but some idea of their quantity may be gained from the following table:

	Volumes and Boxes	*Dates*
Colonial and State Records		
Legislative	1,660	1689-1900
Executive		
Governor	1,322	1694-1940
Secretary of State	2,540	1663-1920
Superintendent of Public Instruction	567	1839-1929
Attorney General	7	1777-1893
Auditor	576	1853-1925
Comptroller	379	1777-1854
Treasurer	1,026	1755-1922
Adjutant General	75	1777-1893
Customs Records	17	1732-1790
Judicial		
General Court	23	1690-1767
District Courts	44	1741-1806
County records, from 73 of the 100 existing counties and from 3 extinct counties	5,000*	1689-1934
Town records	2	1760-1917

*Estimated.

	Volumes and Boxes	*Dates*
United States of America archives relating to North Carolina	584*	1840-1933
Copies of foreign archives relating to North Carolina		
English	50*	1663-1783
Spanish	114*	1566-1802
European Manuscripts relating to America	25	1773-1783
Personal and Unofficial Collections	2,490*	1755-1930
Maps	1,700 (items)*	1657-1940
Newspapers	12,565 (issues)*	1751-1925
Pamphlets	3,000 (items)*	1748-1942
Textbooks	100*	1784-1864

*Estimated.

USES OF MATERIALS

It would be a waste of time to collect and preserve historical records unless they were to be used. That the materials in the custody of the Historical Commission have been used, and that much of the information they contain has been made generally available, there can be no doubt.* For a number of years no records were kept of the number of visits made for the purpose of consulting the records, but in 1930-1932 these amounted to 3,259 and in 1940-1942 the total was 4,253.† Of the total number of visits in recent years, approximately four-fifths were made by North Carolinians and one-fifth by persons from almost every other state of the Union and from various foreign countries.

The Commission's records have been frequently used by patriotic and historical organizations. They form the basis for the data contained in the *Roster of Soldiers from North Carolina in the American Revolution* (published by the North Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution, 1932), and for other similar compilations. Certified copies of the Commission's records have made possible the admission of large numbers of individuals to patriotic societies throughout the United States.

Millions of persons living today in other states of the Union are descended from North Carolina ancestors, so that the genealogical value of the records of this state is obvious. Persons in search of such data have found a wealth of information in the Commission's Revolutionary Army Accounts and vouchers; in the marriage bonds, wills, court minutes, deeds, and other county records; in the United States census returns; and in other records. Numerous genealogical studies, based largely on the Commission's records, have been published within recent years.

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*Materials from the Commission's archives are made available to the public in the search room, where an attendant is constantly on duty to offer suggestions as to possible sources of information and to bring to researchers the materials they request. In the search room is kept a small reference library consisting of collections of printed source materials on the state's history, the laws enacted by recent sessions of the General Assembly, several general histories of the state and of some of its counties, guides to materials in the Commission's archives and elsewhere, and other printed works useful to researchers. (The Commission, however, makes no effort to build up a general library of printed works, for that is the function of the State Library and other libraries in the state.) In the search room also are various typescript, handwritten, and mimeographed guides and indexes: a card catalog of the Commission's materials, a card catalog of vital statistics from more than 241,000 tombstones located in over 6,400 cemeteries throughout the state, indexes of the marriage bonds of many of the counties, a card index of the approximately 125,000 names in John W. Moore, compiler, *Roster of North Carolina Troops in the War between the States* (4 vols.), guides to many of the Commission's personal collections, and other similar aids which have been prepared for the use of researchers.

†These figures do not include the tens of thousands of visits made annually to view the exhibits in the Hall of History, to interview members of the staff, and for other purposes.

The search room, in which the Commission's collections are made available to the public

These records likewise contain data which are needed for the establishment of pension claims, for obtaining scholarships and fellowships, for securing birth certificates, and for establishing eligibility for social security benefits. The records contain vital statistics, employment, and other data useful to the United States Army and Navy. Persons seeking employment have secured letters of recommendation based upon information to be found in these records.

Provided the proper reference has been cited in each case, the Commission makes a practice of supplying certificates from its records (free of charge if the record is brief, for a small charge if a considerable amount of copying has to be done), and under the law these "have the same force and effect as if made by the officer originally in charge of them."* During the ten years ending June 30, 1940, no less than 3,478 certified copies of these records were supplied to residents of forty-two states of the Union, the District of Columbia, and two foreign countries, as follows:

Alabama	48	Mississippi	51
Arizona	5	Missouri	78
Arkansas	51	Montana	5
California	26	New Hampshire	1
Canada	1	New Jersey	33
Colorado	14	New Mexico	4
Connecticut	1	New York	90
Cuba	1	North Carolina	1,458
Czechoslovakia	1	North Dakota	1
Delaware	1	Ohio	11
District of Columbia	319	Oklahoma	28
Florida	77	Oregon	5
Georgia	208	Pennsylvania	41
Idaho	4	Rhode Island	3
Illinois	72	South Carolina	105
Indiana	63	Tennessee	179
Iowa	9	Texas	109
Kansas	19	Utah	1
Kentucky	22	Virginia	62
Louisiana	193	Washington	1
Maryland	22	West Virginia	15
Massachusetts	4	Wisconsin	7
Michigan	18		
Minnesota	11	Total	3,478

Public Laws of 1907, chapter 714, section 5.

Data from the archives of the Commission have served as the basis for replies to large numbers of requests for information. Every year the secretary and other members of the staff write several thousand letters, chiefly in answer to queries about the state and its history. In the case of requests for historical information, limited research is done by members of the staff, but requests of a private or genealogical nature are referred to private researchers.

One-sixth of the visits made for the purpose of consulting the records have been by faculty members and graduate students of leading educational institutions, together with other persons engaged in serious research. During the ten years ending June 30, 1942, some, but by no means all, of the institutions from which such workers came are as follows:

Agnes Scott College
Atlantic Christian College
University of Buffalo
University of California
University of Chicago
Cornell University
Columbia University
Davidson College
Duke University
University of Durham, England
East Carolina Teachers' College
Elon College
Furman University
Georgetown University
University of Georgia
Goucher College
Harvard University
Hendrix College
University of Illinois
University of Kentucky
Limestone College
Louisburg College
Maryville College
Meredith College
University of Michigan
Miner Teachers' College
University of Missouri
New York University
North Carolina State College
University of North Carolina
Ohio State University
Peabody College
Peace Junior College
University of Pennsylvania
Princeton University
University of Rochester
Saint Marys' School
Salem College
Shaw University
Teachers' College at Buffalo, New York
Temple University
University of Tennessee
University of Texas
Vanderbilt University
Vassar College
University of Virginia
Wake Forest College
Woman's College of the University of North Carolina
Yale University

Materials in the Commission's archives have formed the basis of hundreds of dissertations, theses, term papers, and

other studies at many leading colleges and universities in the United States and abroad. They have likewise made possible the writing of more accurate general histories of the state, the South, and the nation at large. Lack of space prevents a full list of such monographs and general works, but a few examples in various fields may serve to illustrate the point.

In the field of biography, the following publications have been based to a greater or lesser degree upon the Commission's records:

Hope Summerell Chamberlain, *Old Days in Chapel Hill: Being The Life and Times of Cornelia Phillips Spencer* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press. 1926)

R. D. W. Connor and Clarence Poe, *Life and Speeches of Charles Brantley Aycock* (Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page, and Company. 1912)

Douglas Southall Freeman, *R. E. Lee: A Biography* (4 vols. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1934)

Marquis James, *Andrew Jackson: The Border Captain* (Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. 1933)

Alva Burton Konkle, *John Motley Morehead and the Development of North Carolina* (Philadelphia: William F. Campbell. 1922)

Lawrence Foushee London, *Bishop Joseph Blount Cheshire: His Life and Work* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press. 1941)

Robert W. Winston, *Andrew Johnson: Plebeian and Patriot* (New York: Henry Holt and Company. 1928)

The Commission's large and comprehensive collections of genealogical source materials have served as a basis for such works as:

Blanch Humphrey Abee, *Colonists of Carolina in the Lineage of Hon. W. D. Humphrey* (Richmond: The William Byrd Press. 1938)

Herbert Bemerton Battle and Lois Yelverton, *The Battle Book, A Genealogy of the Battle Family in America* (Montgomery, Ala.: The Paragon Press. 1930)

Eva Turner Clark, *Gill Abstracts from Records in Southern States and Genealogical Notes* (New York: Richard R. Smith. 1939)

Grover Parsons Fowler, *The House of Fowler* (Hickory, N. C.: Published by the author. 1940)

William Curry Harllee, *Kinfolks: A Genealogical and Biographical Record* (3 vols. New Orleans: Searcy and Pfaff. 1934)

Thomas Felix Hickerson, *Happy Valley* (Chapel Hill: Published by the author. 1940)

Jane Morris, *The Duke Symmes Family* (Philadelphia: Dorrance and Company. 1940)

S. M. Rankin, *The Rankin and Wharton Families and Their Genealogy* (Greensboro: Jos. J. Stone and Company. 1932)

William Alexander Smith and W. Thomas Smith, *Family Tree Book* (Published by W. Thomas Smith. 1921)

Ernestine Dew White, *Genealogy of Some of the Descendants of Thomas Dew* (Greenville, S. C.: Copyright by the author. 1937)

Of county and other local histories, based in whole or in part upon these records, the following are examples:

Clarence W. Griffin, *History of Old Tryon and Rutherford Counties, North Carolina, 1730-1936* (Asheville: The Miller Printing Company. 1937)

George W. Paschal, *History of Wake Forest College* (volume I, Raleigh: General Board of the North Carolina Baptist State Convention. 1930)

Thomas J. Taylor, *A History of the Tar River Baptist Association* (The Association. 1923)

Perhaps most significant of all are the many carefully documented monographs on various special phases of the state's history, as for example:

Cecil Kenneth Brown, *A State Movement in Railroad Development: The Story of North Carolina's First Effort to Establish an East and West Trunk Line Railroad* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press. 1928)

Charles Christopher Crittenden, *The Commerce of North Carolina, 1763-1789* (New Haven: Yale University Press. 1936)

Robert O. DeMond, *The Loyalists in North Carolina during the Revolution* (Durham: Duke University Press. 1940)

Delbert Harold Gilpatrick, *Jeffersonian Democracy in North Carolina, 1789-1816* (New York: Columbia University Press. 1931)

Daniel Harvey Hill, *A History of North Carolina in the War between the States: Bethel to Sharpsburg* (2 vols. Raleigh: Edwards and Broughton Company. 1929)

Guion Griffis Johnson, *Ante-Bellum North Carolina: A Social History* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press. 1937)

William A. Mabry, *The Negro in North Carolina Politics since Reconstruction* (Durham: Duke University Press. 1940)

Albert Ray Newsome, *The Presidential Election of 1824 in North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press. 1939)

M. C. S. Noble, *A History of The Public Schools of North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press. 1930)

Clarence Clifford Norton, *The Democratic Party in Ante-Bellum North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press. 1930)

George Washington Paschal, *History of North Carolina Baptists*, volume I, 1663-1850 (Raleigh: The General Board of the North Carolina Baptist State Convention. 1930)

Joseph Carlyle Sitterson, *The Secession Movement in North Carolina.* The James Sprunt Studies in History and Political Science, volume XXV, number 2 (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press. 1939)

Marvin Lucian Skaggs, *North Carolina Boundary Disputes Involving Her Southern Line.* The James Sprunt Studies in History and Political Science, volume XXV, number 1 (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press. 1941)

George H. Smathers, *The History of Land Titles in Western North Carolina* (Asheville: The Miller Printing Company. 1938)

Rosser Howard Taylor, *Slaveholding in North Carolina: An Economic View* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press. 1926)

Louise Irby Trenholme, *The Ratification of The Federal Constitution in North Carolina* (New York: Columbia University Press. 1932)

Examples of volumes on bibliography are as follows:

Robert B. Downs, *Resources of Southern Libraries: A Survey of Facilities for Research* (Chicago: American Library Association. 1938)

Douglas C. McMurtrie, *Eighteenth Century North Carolina Imprints, 1749-1800* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press. 1938)

Studies in the fields of general American history, general Southern history, or smaller areas outside North Carolina, include the following:

E. Malcom Carroll, *Origins of The Whig Party* (Durham: Duke University Press. 1925)

Elizabeth H. Davidson, *Child Labor Legislation in The Southern Textile States* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press. 1939)

Philip Davidson, *Propaganda and the American Revolution* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press. 1941)

Clement Eaton, *Freedom of Thought in The Old South* (Durham: Duke University Press. 1940)

William Stewart Lester, *The Transylvania Colony* (Spencer, Indiana: Samuel R. Guard and Company. 1935)

Ella Lonn, *Desertion During the Cicil War* (New York: The Century Company. 1928)

Ella Lonn, *Desertion during the Civil War* (New York: The Century Neale. 1933)

Ella Lonn, *Foreigners in the Confederacy* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press. 1940)

Albert Burton Moore, *Conscription and Conflict in the Confederacy* (New York: The MacMillan Company. 1924)

William Morrison, Jr., *The Confederate Privateers* (New Haven: Yale University Press. 1928)

Joseph Clarke Robert, *The Tobacco Kingdom: Plantation, Market, and Factory in Virginia and North Carolina, 1800-1860* (Durham: Duke University Press. 1938)

Julia Cherry Spruill, *Women's Life and Work in the Southern Colonies* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press. 1938)

Randle Bond Truett, *Trade and Travel around The Southern Appalachians before 1860* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press. 1935)

Samuel Cole Williams, *History of The Lost State of Franklin* (Johnson City, Tennessee: The Watauga Press. 1924)

Samuel Cole Williams, *Dawn of Tennessee Valley and Tennessee History* (Johnson City: Watauga Press. 1937)

Based upon the Commission's materials, both directly through research and indirectly through the use of other works which have been the product of such research, no less than four general histories of the state have been published within the past forty years—an average of one every decade —as follows:

Samuel A'Court Ashe, *History of North Carolina* (2 vols. vol. I, Greensboro: Charles L. Van Noppen. 1908; vol. II, Raleigh: Edwards and Broughton Printing Company. 1925)

R. D. W. Connor, William K. Boyd, and J. G. deRoulhac Hamilton, *History of North Carolina* (3 vols. Chicago and New York: The Lewis Publishing Company. 1919)

R. D. W. Connor, *North Carolina: Rebuilding an Ancient Commonwealth* (2 vols. Chicago and New York: The American Historical Society. 1929)

Archibald Henderson, *North Carolina: The Old North State and the New* (2 vols. Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Company. 1941)

In addition to such published volumes, there have been large numbers of graduate dissertations, theses, and term papers, local histories and special studies, which either are available only in typescript form in some college or university library, or which have been published only as articles in some magazine or other publication. More articles on various phases of North Carolina history have been printed

in the Commission's own quarterly, *The North Carolina Historical Review,* than in any other medium.*

As a result of the publication of such a large number of studies, many of them of a high degree of merit, the history of North Carolina is coming to be better known than ever before, and various misconceptions of, and slurs upon, the state and its past have been corrected. Now coming to receive general recognition are such phases and episodes of the state's history as the importance of the first English settlements in the New World, planted on Roanoke Island in the 1580's; the significant role which North Carolina came to play toward the end of the colonial period as the British Empire's chief source of naval stores; the state's claim to priority, through the Halifax Resolves, April 12, 1776, in the movement for American independence; North Carolina's military and naval contribution to the Whig cause in the Revolution; the enviable record of the state university, opened to students in 1795; the fine system of public schools established by the state before 1861, under the leadership of Calvin H. Wiley; the fact that North Carolina contributed more men to the Confederate States Army than did any other state; and finally the notable progress along many lines which has been made in recent years. If in the past North Carolina history was largely unknown to the general American public, today it is coming to be read and appreciated in many quarters. Such an accomplishment would have been impossible without the painstaking collection, year by year, of the source materials of the state's history—and in this work the Historical Commission has led the way.

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*For a more detailed statement as to materials published in *The Review*, see below, page 24.

PUBLICATIONS*

One of the duties of the Historical Commission as prescribed by law is the publication of materials relating to the history of North Carolina. Hardly had the Commission been created before it began to publish such materials, and this program has been actively carried on ever since. By the end of June, 1942, the following publications had been issued:

Volumes of historical documents, calendars or inventories of documents, or other materials	32
Legislative manuals	12
Biennial reports	18
Other pamphlets and leaflets	53
The North Carolina Historical Review (numbers)	74
Publications of the Legislative Reference Library	36
Total	225

The thirty-two volumes of historical documents and the like contain a wealth of source materials on the history of the state, or calendars or inventories of such materials. Included are the letters, diaries, or other papers of Jonathan Worth, Archibald D. Murphey, Thomas Ruffin, Christoph Von Graffenried, John Steele, Joseph Hyde Pratt, and Randolph Abbott Shotwell. Other series are the records of the Moravians in North Carolina, some eighteenth-century tracts, and William Byrd's histories of the dividing line between Virginia and North Carolina. There is one volume of calendars of the Commission's manuscript collections, and a three-volume series lists the records of the state's one hundred counties, both in the county courthouses and in the archives of the Historical Commission. Another volume is a guide to the Commission's collections of unofficial historical manuscripts.

For the use of the legislature, every year from 1909 to 1929, inclusive, the Commission published the *North Carolina Manual,* containing data on the three branches of the state government, and other information on the state and its history. The 1913 *Manual,* containing a total of 1,053 pages, was the most complete publication of the kind ever issued in the state. All of these editions were prepared by the Commission's secretary, assisted by members of the staff.

*For a list of the Commission's publications, see below, pages 87–98.

Recognizing the need for a state historical magazine which would measure up to the highest standards of scholarship, the Commission in January, 1924, launched *The North Carolina Historical Review,* a quarterly which has been published ever since. Through June, 1942, *The Review* has contained 194 articles, 112 installments of documents, 12 annual bibliographies of publications about North Carolina or by North Carolinians, 354 book reviews, and 74 sections of historical news. The 74 numbers of this journal which have been published contain in the aggregate a vast amount of data on the history of the state.

The Commission is required by law "to make a biennial report of its receipts and disbursements, its work and needs, to the Governor, to be by him transmitted to the General Assembly." Such reports have been regularly prepared and published, a total of eighteen by the end of June, 1942, containing detailed statements of the activities and accomplishments of the Commission.

Of a more popular type, many of them suitable for distribution to school children, no less than 53 pamphlets and leaflets other than the biennial reports have been issued. These include a wide variety of materials: addresses delivered at the unveiling of monuments and at other historical celebrations, the history of the state flag and the state seal, the history of Canova's statue of Washington, the proceedings of the State Literary and Historical Association from 1911 to 1922, inclusive, original narratives relating to "the Lost Colony" and other topics, an inventory of county records in the Commission's archives, a guide to depositories of manuscript collections in the state, information on the Commission and the Hall of History, guides to historical highway markers in the state, and an article on early North Carolina money.

The Legislative Reference Library, from its creation in 1915 until its transfer in 1933 to the office of the Attorney General, issued no less than thirty-six publications, as follows: nine compilations of amendments to the consolidated statutes, three synopses of the state game laws, nine directories of state and county officials and members of the legislature, six compilations of the official vote of North

Carolina in general elections, 1918-1928, inclusive, five state court calendars, one *North Carolina Blue Book*, two editions of the *North Carolina Manual*, and a pamphlet on the care of rural cemeteries.

Members of the staff of the Commission, in connection with their official duties, have written or edited various materials for publication by agencies other than the Commission. The public letters and papers of Governor Bickett were edited in this way by Mr. R. B. House, and the public papers and letters of Governors Morrison, McLean, and Gardner by Mr. D. L. Corbitt. The Bickett and Morrison volumes were published by the Printing Commission, while the McLean and Gardner volumes were published by the Council of State. For several years the secretary of the Commission compiled the program of exercises for the celebration of North Carolina Day in the public schools, and this was issued by the Department of Public Instruction. In 1940-1942 members of the Commission's staff prepared a series of articles on the state's history for the *North Carolina Public School Bulletin*, likewise published by the Department of Public Instruction.

In 1916 the Commission became trustee of a fund of $25,000 donated by Robert H. Ricks of Rocky Mount to the North Carolina Division, United Confederate Veterans, for the preparation of a history of the state's part in the War between the States. Dr. Daniel Harvey Hill resigned as president of North Carolina State College to undertake this work. In 1922 the Ricks fund was exhausted, but the Commission authorized Dr. Hill, then its secretary, to continue the project. At the time of his death in 1924 he had completed the history only through the battle of Sharpsburg, September, 1862, but the Commission made arrangements with Dr. J. G. deR. Hamilton of the University of North Carolina to edit the material for publication and to write an introductory chapter on the causes and beginning of the war. The resulting work was *A History of North Carolina in the War between the States: Bethel to Sharpsburg*, published in two volumes by Edwards and Broughton Company, Raleigh, in 1929. The Commission bore part of the cost of publication.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES LEGISLATION

In a broad and comprehensive program of a state historical agency, it is essential that suitable legislation be enacted for the handling of public archives. The Historical Commission has sponsored three acts of the legislature, or parts of acts, dealing with this matter, as follows:

(1) Chapter 714, section 5, *Public Laws of 1907,* provides that "Any State, county, town or other public official in custody of public documents is hereby authorized and empowered in his discretion to turn over to said Commission for preservation any official books, records, documents, original papers, newspaper files, printed books or portraits not in current use in his office, and said Commission shall provide for their permanent preservation."

(2) Chapter 265, *Public Laws of 1935,* "An Act to Safeguard Public Records in North Carolina," defines public records; fixes the legal responsibility for their care; prohibits their destruction, sale, loan, or disposal in any other way; requires legal custodians to demand their records from anyone having illegal possession of them; enjoins public officials to make their records available to the public and to keep them in fireproof safes or vaults; and empowers the Historical Commission to examine into the condition of public records in the state and to give advice and assistance to public officials in the solution of their problems of preserving, filing, and making available the records in their custody.

(3) Chapter 249, *Public Laws of 1939,* provides that useless state archives, upon the recommendation of the custodian and upon the further recommendation of the Historical Commission, may be disposed of upon authorization of the Council of State, and that the useless archives of any county, city, town, or other governmental unit, upon the recommendation of the custodian and upon the further recommendation of the Historical Commission, may be disposed of upon authorization of the governing body of such agency.

Under the authority of this legislation, the Historical Commission has undertaken to plan and carry through an effective program for the public archives. Large quantities

of state, county, and other public records have been transferred to the Commission's custody, where they are permanently preserved. The destruction of valuable public records has been reduced, such records in private hands have been recovered in a number of instances, and better care of public records has resulted throughout the state. On the other hand, machinery has been provided whereby useless records need no longer occupy space useful for other purposes, and large quantities of such records have been disposed of. In general the Commission, as the state's official archival agency, has undertaken to advise and assist custodians of public records in solving the various archival problems with which they are faced.

THE HALL OF HISTORY

Since 1914 the Historical Commission has administered the state historical museum, known as the Hall of History. The purpose of the museum is two-fold: (1) to teach the history of North Carolina and (2) to preserve historical materials.

Primarily the Hall of History is an educational institution. Its exhibits of historical relics, models, and pictures illustrate the story of North Carolina life from the 1580's, when the colonies sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh came to Roanoke Island, to the present. Through these exhibits large numbers of North Carolinians have learned of their history while out-of-state visitors have obtained a background for a better appreciation of the state.

The educational activity of the Hall of History is not limited to the preparation of exhibits. Whenever possible the collector works with schools, conducting classes through the galleries and explaining the various exhibits to them. From time to time the collector has written leaflets and articles on historical subjects, and in recent years several radio programs have been prepared. Assistance has been given to numerous authors, artists, newspapers, magazines and publishing houses by suggesting sources of desired information and by supplying illustrations for publications in the field of North Carolina history. Each year the collector answers many letters of enquiry on historical subjects from persons in various states of the Union.

The Hall of History has the responsibility of collecting and preserving objects associated with the state's history. At the present time there are more than 20,000 items in its custody: Indian artifacts, pictures, articles of clothing, kitchen utensils, currency, coins, flags, uniforms, guns, glassware, furniture, and a wide variety of other objects relating to every period and phase of North Carolina's past. The collection of these relics was begun in the 1880's, when the late Colonel Fred A. Olds of Raleigh began assembling them as a private venture. Meanwhile the State Museum, though devoted primarily to natural science, from time to time acquired certain historical relics. In 1902 the two collections were combined as "the Hall of History" in one

A group of school children in the Hall of History looking at the painting, "The Baptism of Virginia Dare"

gallery of the State Museum. The collection grew and in 1914 was moved to specially designed quarters in the present Library Building and was placed under the administration of the Historical Commission, with Colonel Olds in charge as collector. These quarters in turn were outgrown, and in 1939 the Hall of History was moved again, this time to the newly constructed Education Building, where it occupies the first floor of one wing. Here, with more space and better equipment than ever before, it is in a position to function more efficiently and to render greater service than formerly.

While the collecting of historical objects has not ceased, emphasis in recent years has been placed on classifying and organizing the vast body of materials already collected. A card catalog has been prepared, making it possible to identify and locate each item. Methods have been studied for protecting articles from insects, dust, moisture, and other hazards. The collector is constantly carrying on research with regard to the various classes of objects in the museum, and is arranging study collections, which will make these objects more readily available for display and research. Such work indicates both gaps and duplicates in existing collections, and makes possible a more systematic program of acquiring new materials.

The most recent undertaking, and one of the most significant at any time, is the beginning of a collection of photographic negatives from leading North Carolina newspapers. More than 20,000 negatives have already been contributed by one newspaper, and these are now being identified, indexed, and filed. It is hoped that eventually all the leading newspapers in the state, as well as large numbers of individual photographers, will assist in this project. In time these negatives are expected to be of increasing value, not only in providing illustrations for authors, artists, and others, but also as a source of information for future historians.

From the beginning the Hall of History has had a wide popular appeal. No less than 2,000 individuals have given or loaned objects to it, and more than 24,000 persons view its exhibits each year. Since the Hall of History was opened to the public in 1902, there have been well over a million visitors.

A part of the John Gray Blount Collection, in the Hall of History

The Hall of History is making every effort to do its part in the nation's war program. For the benefit of men in the armed forces it has lengthened its hours so that it is now open all day from Monday through Saturday, and also on Sunday afternoons. During the first half of 1942 there were more than 12,000 visitors, of whom over 5,000 came on Saturday afternoon and Sunday afternoon alone—largely men from Fort Bragg, Camp Davis, and other military posts in the state. Another contribution to the war effort has been the showing of special moving pictures demonstrating methods of civilian defense. At the present time plans are being made for exhibits relating to various phases of the war program.

In spite of the progress which the Hall of History has made, there is still much to be done before it can render anything like the services which are possible—and which are now being rendered by similar institutions in a number of other states. For example, the exhibits need to be made still more complete and dramatic, greater aid should be given to schools and study groups, and a state-wide movement should be promoted for the establishment of local historical museums, the organization of clubs or societies in connection with these museums, and the more general appreciation of historical materials. These additional activities, however, cannot be successfully carried on with the facilities and personnel now available.

Model of the plane in which the Wright brothers, on Dec. 17, 1903, made the world's first airplane flight. In the Hall of History

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY

In the early years of the present century the majority of the states of the Union set up legislative reference departments. These proved to be so useful that a movement, led by J. Bryan Grimes, Secretary of State and chairman of the Historical Commission, was launched for the establishment of such an agency in North Carolina. Bills for the purpose failed of passage in 1911 and 1913, but in 1915 such a bill was enacted, setting up a Legislative Reference Library under the administration of the Historical Commission. The duties and functions of the agency were clearly defined by the organic act, as follows:

SECTION 1. That the North Carolina Historical Commission are hereby authorized and required to appoint a properly qualified person to be known as a legislative reference librarian, whose duty it shall be to collect, tabulate, annotate and digest information for the use of the members and committees of the General Assembly, and other officials of the State, and of the various counties and cities included therein, upon all questions of State, county and municipal legislation; to make references and analytical comparisons of legislation upon similar questions in other States and nations; to have at hand for the use of the members of the General Assembly the laws of other States and nations as well as those of North Carolina, and such other books, papers, and articles, as may throw light upon questions under consideration. It shall further be his duty to keep the Revisal of one thousand nine hundred and five revised to date.

It shall also be his duty to classify and arrange by proper indexes so as to make them accessible, all public bills relating to the aforesaid matters heretofore introduced into the General Assembly and he shall perform such other duties as may be required of him by said North Carolina Historical Commission. He shall also, upon request by members of the General Assembly, secure all available information on any particular subject named.*

On April 15, 1915, W. S. Wilson, formerly of the North Carolina Department of State, became Legislative Reference Librarian, and set about his work with enthusiasm and ability. His death on December 18, 1918, was a real loss to the state, for "in the brief space of three years he made his department not only indispensable to the General Assembly, but generally one of the most useful departments of the State government."† During the legislative session of 1919

*Public Laws of 1915, chapter 202, section 1.
†Sixth Biennial Report of the North Carolina Historical Commission, 1914–1916, page 26.

Mr. R. H. Sykes of Durham served as acting Legislative Reference Librarian. On August 1, 1919, Henry M. London, an attorney of Raleigh, took over that position and continued to hold it until the agency was transferred to the Department of the Attorney General, effective April 1, 1933.*

During the eighteen years when it was under the Historical Commission, the Legislative Reference Library rendered a number of services to the legislature and the general public. It collected and compiled for the use of legislators and others materials on legislation in other states and on other subjects. The Librarian or his assistants drafted more than 5,100 legislative bills, often after having previously conducted research for information needed in connection therewith. A total of thirty-six publications was issued, including compilations of amendments to the consolidated statutes, directories of state and county officials and members of the legislature, compilations of the official vote in six general elections, state court calendars, a state blue book, and two editions of the *North Carolina Manual*.‡

*London continued to hold the office of Legislative Reference Librarian until his death on December 30, 1939.

‡For a list of publications of the Legislative Reference Library, see below, pages 94–96.

MEMORIALS AND MARKERS

Ever since its creation the Commission has been active in memorializing and marking sites connected with important persons and events in the state's history. In the four niches on the first floor of the rotunda of the State Capitol have been placed marble busts of William A. Graham, Matt W. Ransom, Samuel Johnston, and John Motley Morehead. The first of these was purchased by the Commission out of its own appropriation; the second was purchased by the Commission with funds raised through private subscription by Judge Robert W. Winston; the third was presented to the Commission by the North Carolina Grand Lodge of Masons; and the fourth was given to the Commission by Governor Morehead's grandsons, John Motley Morehead and J. Lindsay Patterson. The Commission bore part of the expense of a statue of Thomas Ruffin and a bust of William Gaston which are in the State Library Building. In the Hall of History are displayed a number of busts and statues.

Through the efforts of the Commission the Italian government in 1910 presented to the state of North Carolina a plaster replica of the original model of the statue of George Washington by the famous sculptor, Antonio Canova, of Rome. The statue had been purchased by the state and had been placed in the old State House in 1821, but had been destroyed when that structure was burned ten years later. When the plaster model was received in Raleigh it was first displayed in the Capitol, but was later transferred to the Hall of History, where it may be seen today. At that time the Commission published a bulletin containing a short sketch of the history of the statue, together with the various documents relating thereto.

The Commission coöperated in the movement for a North Carolina monument on the battle field at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. In 1913 a resolution of the General Assembly constituted the members of the Commission, together with five Confederate veterans to be appointed by the governor, a special commission to visit Gettysburg in order to mark the lines occupied by North Carolina troops at various times during the three days' battle. In the summer of that year this commission spent several days at the battle field, and

subsequently the General Assembly authorized the Historical Commission to "procure a design for a suitable monument" there. The coming of the First World War delayed the movement, but interest was kept alive by the sustained activities of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Finally, in 1927, the General Assembly set up a special Gettysburg Memorial Commission and appropriated $50,000 for the monument. Gutson Borglum was employed as the sculptor, and the memorial, an heroic bronze group, representing five Confederate soldiers charging Cemetery Ridge, was dedicated in 1929.

In its early years the Historical Commission coöperated in various ways with other organizations in the placing of monuments and tablets, but not until 1917 did it have a regular appropriation for such a designated purpose. In that year the General Assembly appropriated to the Commission $5,000 for the 1916-1918 biennium for historical markers, and authorized the Commission to expend not over $100 for any one marker, provided at least an equal amount was obtained from some other source. Similar appropriations were made by every subsequent General Assembly through 1929. The Commission adopted a design for such tablets, most of which were made of bronze, and during the entire period contributed to the cost of a total of fifty-six tablets and monuments throughout the state.*

In 1931 and 1933, during the depression, the General Assembly made no appropriation for historical markers. Private organizations, however, especially the women's patriotic societies, carried on the work and the Historical Commission assisted by conducting the necessary research, by writing inscriptions, and in other ways.

In the meantime the growth of automobile traffic had brought a demand for a new type of roadside historical marker which could be read from passing cars. In 1935 an appropriation of $5,000 a year was made from the Highway Fund for this purpose, and the new program was launched. The necessary research was done by a member of the staff of the Historical Commission, the sites to be marked were selected and the inscriptions were written by a group of historians from leading colleges and universities of the

*For a list of these tablets and monuments, see below, pages 102–105.

One of the 440 historical highway markers erected in the state since 1935

state (with the Historical Commission's secretary as chairman), the markers were cast under the direction of the Department of Conservation and Development, and they were erected by the Highway and Public Works Commission. The first marker, pointing the way to the site of the home of John Penn, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was erected on January 10, 1936, at Stovall, Granville County, and others soon followed. By the summer of 1942, when the shortage of metals caused a suspension of the program, a total of 440 markers had been erected.†

†For a list of historical markers, see below, pages 105–115.

FEDERAL RELIEF PROJECTS

Since 1933, by sponsoring various Federal relief projects, the Historical Commission has been able to accomplish various things which, with its own limited appropriation and small staff, it could not have undertaken otherwise. Since the Federal government's major purpose in this connection was relief for the needy, there were certain regulations which hindered the advancement of the work, but on the whole a great deal was done and the Commission was glad to profit by the opportunity thus offered.

Aid was received from various miscellaneous Emergency Relief Administration and Works Progress Administration (later Work Projects Administration) projects. Materials in the Hall of History were cataloged, marriage bonds in the Commission's archives were indexed, and diaries and other source materials were copied. Guide books to the state as a whole and to several of its communities were prepared and published. Indian mounds were excavated, and several buildings were erected on the site of Fort Raleigh, on Roanoke Island.

A National Youth Administration project abstracted on cards the approximately 250,000 marriage bonds in the Commission's archives; prepared a handwritten card index of the 125,000 names in John W. Moore, compiler, *Roster of North Carolina Troops in the War between the States* (four volumes), and typed a part of this index; made typed indexes of the Commission's collection of wills from a number of the counties; and performed other useful tasks.

The Survey of Federal Archives (WPA) prepared and published mimeographed inventories of the official records of the various Federal departments and agencies in North Carolina, as follows: the departments of the Treasury, War, Justice, the Navy, the Interior, Agriculture (three volumes), Commerce, and Labor; the Veterans' Administration; the Civil Works Administration; the Emergency Relief Administration; the Works Progress Administration; and miscellaneous agencies.*

Most significant of all the Federal relief projects sponsored by the Historical Commission was the Historical

*For a list of the publications of the Survey of Federal Archives, see below, page 101.

Records Survey, a nationwide WPA project which undertook to prepare and publish inventories of state, county, and municipal archives, of church records, and of public manuscript collections; to arrange and file archives and manuscripts; to list early American imprints; to compile data from tombstone inscriptions; and to do other useful work on historical records. Begun early in 1936, this project, when it was discontinued on June 30, 1942, had the following accomplishments to its credit in North Carolina:*

It had prepared inventories of the records of all the state's counties, and these inventories had been published in three volumes by the Historical Commission.

It had made inventories of the chief public manuscript collections in the state. Such inventories had been published for the collections of the Historical Commission, the University of North Carolina, Duke University, and the archives of the Moravian Church, Southern Province, in Salem.

It had prepared inventories of the records of most of the departments and agencies of the state government, and some of these had been published.

It had prepared and published inventories of the records of several of the associations of the Baptist State Convention.

It had arranged and filed hundreds of thousands of official records and manuscripts in the archives of the Historical Commission, in the county courthouses, and elsewhere.

It had listed more than 78,000 titles of volumes in North Carolina libraries published in the United States before 1877.

It had collected, abstracted, typed, and placed in the Commission's search room an alphabetical file of vital statistics from more than 225,000 tombstones in every part of the state.

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*For a list of the publications of the Historical Records Survey, see below, pages 99–100.

THE HISTORICAL COMMISSION—PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE

During the past four decades there has been a notable growth of historical interest and activity among the people of North Carolina. It is no longer true that Tar Heels are careless and ignorant of their history, for perhaps in no state of the entire Union is there today greater interest in the past. Likewise, the history of the state is now coming to receive more attention than formerly by writers of general American history and to be better known and appreciated by the general American public. From a position among the most backward states in this field, North Carolina has now advanced to a place of leadership.

In this forward movement the Historical Commission may claim to have played a part. As the foundation for the study, writing, and knowledge of history, everywhere and at all times, the original records, official and unofficial, must be collected and preserved. In this work in North Carolina the Historical Commission has been constantly active, and now preserves a total of several million official records, private manuscripts, maps, newspapers, pamphlets, textbooks, guns, costumes, pictures, and other source materials. These have been of inestimable value to the state, the general public, patriotic and historical organizations, historians, genealogists, and other research workers. In addition to preserving such materials, the Commission has framed and sponsored legislation providing for the protection and care of all public records in the state.

The Commission has published a total of 80 volumes of original records or other materials; 74 numbers of *The North Carolina Historical Review*, a quarterly begun in 1924; 18 biennial reports; and 53 other pamphlets.

One of the Commission's duties is "to diffuse knowledge in reference to the history and resources of North Carolina," and it has sought to do this in many ways. Its publications have been widely distributed to individuals, historical and other organizations, libraries, institutions of learning, and the general public in North Carolina, in other states of the Union, and in foreign countries. Its pamphlets and leaflets have been distributed to the public and especially to school

children. Every year the secretary and other members of the staff write more than 5,000 letters, answering an endless variety of questions on the state's history, and deliver public addresses, make radio talks, and contribute feature articles and news stories to newspapers and magazines.

The services which the Commission can render and has rendered are nowhere better illustrated than in the case of a threatened action before the United States Supreme Court to compel payment of certain bonds issued by the state during the Reconstruction period. Back in 1868-1869, when the Carpegbaggers were in the saddle, the state authorized and issued bonds to certain railroad companies with a face value totalling $17,640,000, of which $4,345,000 was returned by the companies, leaving a balance outstanding of $13,295,000. In 1870-1871 investigations by legislative committees indicated that the bonds had been fraudulently issued, and in 1879 the legislature submitted to popular vote a constitutional amendment, which was ratified at the next election, forbidding payment of the bonds. In 1916 the republic of Cuba, and in 1927 the state of Connecticut, applied to the United States Supreme Court for leave to bring an action to enforce payment of the bonds. Had North Carolina been compelled to pay them, with accrued interest, the blow to the state's financial structure and credit would have been staggering. Fortunately, however, upon presentation of the state's case, both Cuba and Connecticut withdrew their applications. In connection with the latter application, the governor requested the Historical Commission to submit a report on the history of the bonds. This report, a fifty-seven-page typescript, was prepared over a period of several months by the secretary and other members of the Commission's staff, and was based in part upon the original records of the legislature and of the governor's office which are preserved in the Commission's archives. Copies of the report, which contained overwhelming evidence to show that the bonds had been fraudulently issued, were sent to the Governor, the State Treasurer, and the Attorney General.

All branches of the state government have benefitted by the maintenance of the Commission's archives, where their non-current records may be cared for and preserved, and by

the readiness and willingness of the Commission, as the state archival agency, to advise and assist them in dealing with their records problems. More specifically, the Commission has aided the Department of Conservation and Development in the highway marker program and by supplying data in the campaign for advertising the state. It has furnished information to the Board of Public Buildings and Grounds on the history of various buildings and other state property, and on the monuments and markers on Capitol Square. It has coöperated with the Department of Public Instruction by the distribution of historical publications to the schools and by the contribution of historical materials, especially programs for the celebration of North Carolina Day in the public schools, to that department's own publications. It has given to the State Library many periodicals and volumes received in exchange for the Commission's own publications. It has frequently and repeatedly aided other state departments by supplying upon request information upon a wide variety of historical topics.

The notable increase in historical research by faculty members and graduate students at colleges and universities in North Carolina and elsewhere has been largely made possible and stimulated by records preserved by the Commission, and members of the Commission's staff have aided by suggesting subjects for research and sources of information, and by reading and criticizing historical writings. *The North Carolina Historical Review*, the Commission's quarterly journal, has served as the medium of publication for much of the best writing on North Carolina history, by scholars both within and without the state.

The Commission has placed busts and statues of distinguished North Carolinians in the State Capitol and elsewhere, has borne part of the expense of locating fifty-six memorials and tablets throughout the state, and has coöperated in a program resulting in the erection of 440 historical markers along the highways.

In many ways the Commission has aided patriotic and similar groups. Members of the staff have conducted research and written inscriptions for memorials placed by such organizations, and have coöperated with them in promoting numerous historical plays, pageants, and celebrations. The

Commission sponsored a movement which culminated in 1939 in the formation of the North Carolina Society for the Preservation of Antiquities, an organization which has launched a useful program for the care of historic sites and buildings in the state. The Commission has likewise aided other groups in such work, and in addition holds, or has held, the title to several pieces of property of this kind.

Aid has been rendered to local historians and historical organizations. The better care of local historical records, for which the Commission has worked from the beginning, has made possible the writing of fuller and more accurate local history. Model outlines for local histories have been distributed, and assistance has been given to persons engaged in such work. In 1927-1928 the Commission led a movement which resulted in the appointment of county historians in about three-fourths of the counties. Since 1928 several of these historians have completed and published their studies, while others are still engaged in research and writing.

The Commission has played a leading part in national activities in history, archives, and allied fields. The secretary and other members of the staff have attended meetings of the American Historical Association, the Society of American Archivists, the Southern Historical Association, and other similar organizations, have frequently participated in the programs, and have served on various committees. In recognition of his record as the Commission's secretary, Mr. Connor in 1934 was appointed by President Roosevelt to serve as the first Archivist of the United States. Dr. Newsome led a movement which resulted in 1936 in the creation of the Society of American Archivists and was the first president of that organization. The present secretary headed a movement which culminated in 1940 in the formation of the American Association for State and Local History, and since that date he has been president of that association.

The Commission has come to be recognized as the clearing house for historical interests in, or relating to, North Carolina. Within recent years there has been hardly a single movement in the state for the collection of historical records, the marking and care of historic sites and buildings, the

publication of historical materials, the care of historical relics, and the conduct of historical celebrations, which has not been either directed or promoted by the Commission, or else carried on with its aid and coöperation. The Commission serves as the focal point for such activity in North Carolina.

THE COMMISSION AND THE WAR

Now that the United States is again at war, the Historical Commission has adapted its program to meet war needs and is contributing to the emergency program in the following ways:

(1) By making space available which is needed for emergency and war activities. Many branches of the state government and many of the counties and municipalities have accumulations of non-current records which take up badly needed space. The Commission is ready and willing, according to the provisions of the law, either to receive such records into its archives or to co-operate in the disposal of useless records.* In this way some space has already been provided, and more can be provided, for emergency needs.

(2) By the collection and preservation of war records. In all our earlier wars, no systematic effort was made to assemble and preserve the records while the war was in progress, with the result that most of them were irretrievably lost. Just after the First World War the Commission employed Mr. Robert Burton House as special collector of war records, and a large and valuable collection was assembled and is now preserved in the archives. Similar collecting activity is being undertaken in connection with the present war, and, in order that it may be most effective, it is being carried on while the struggle is going on rather than afterward.

(3) By the protection of state, county, and municipal records, collections of manuscripts, and books, historical relics, and works of art in libraries, museums, and art galleries, from bombing and other hazards of war. To protect such materials a national Committee on Conservation of Cultural Resources (sponsored by the National Resources Planning Board) has been set up. The secretary of the

*For the terms of acts bearing upon this subject, see below, pages 55–56.

Historical Commission is a member of the national committee and chairman of the committee for this state, and the Commission is aiding the program in every possible way.

(4) By morale building. "Our nation," says a recent writer, "has become more than an arsenal in the sense of producing material goods with which the battle for democracy is being fought. It is an arsenal in terms of the preservation for the civilized world of those cherished ideals of ordered liberty, tolerance, opportunity, and free government by free men. . . ."* In the midst of the conflict it is essential that we take care not to destroy those very things for which we are fighting. In England, in the early days of the war, art galleries, museums, and libraries were closed, but it soon become evident that the English people needed the relaxation and relief they found in such institutions, as safety valves for the release of emotion. Today the British government is actually subsidizing these institutions, as a part of the war program. In North Carolina, the Historical Commission can do and is doing a great deal along this line. The Hall of History is frequently arranging new displays on subjects relating to the war, and is now kept open on Saturday and Sunday afternoons, for the convenience of men in the armed forces and the general public. Through the newspapers, over the radio, and in other ways publicity is given to the state's part in past wars, to individual soldiers and sailors in North Carolina history who have been conspicuous for their bravery, and to similar topics. Aid is rendered to patriotic, local historical, and other organizations in producing plays, pageants, and celebrations, and in other activities.

The Historical Commission, though supported by smaller appropriations than a number of similar agencies throughout the country, is recognized as a pioneer and leader in its field. On no account should this position be lost or should the Commission be allowed to fall behind historical and archival agencies in other states.

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*Sylvester K. Stevens, "Local History and Winning the War," *Bulletins of the American Association for State and Local History*, vol. I, no. 2 (January, 1942), p. 27. Dr. Stevens is executive secretary of the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies.

THE COMMISSION AND THE FUTURE

With many achievements to its credit in the past, there is no reason why the Commission cannot go on to even greater achievements in the future. Some of the lines of activity which should be followed and the achievements which should be attempted are as follows.*

(1) An enlarged program for collecting historical records, official and unofficial, should be carried on. This is the fundamental work of the Commission, and no other activity or interest should be allowed to interfere with it. Several different classifications of records are involved:

(a) The state archives. If the greatest possible service is to be rendered in this field, eventually it will come to be the accepted practice that as soon as the records of any state department or agency become non-current, they will be transferred to the custody of the Commission. A two-fold benefit will result: On the one hand there will be made available badly needed space in the offices of various state departments, none of which is provided with sufficient room to house quantities of old records. On the other hand, the expert handling of these records will be assured, with the result that the useless ones can be disposed of while those of value can be permanently preserved.

(b) The county archives. In the courthouses of the state's one hundred counties are vast quantities of old records, useless in the conduct of current business but valuable for historical and other research. Many of these records are carelessly dumped in attics, halls, warehouses, basements, and the like, where they are steadily deteriorating and in constant danger of total destruction. A considerable portion of the older county records have already been turned over to the Commission, but many more should follow.

(c) The records of individuals, merchants, churches, and other private and unofficial manuscripts. Systematic effort should be made to round up such materials and to provide for their permanent preservation. Already the Commission has accomplished a great deal in this field, but much re-

*Adapted from the Commission's *Biennial Report*, 1936–1938, pp. 36–40.

mains to be done. It is a work which will never be completed and which should constantly be carried on.

(2) To care for these materials, equipment of the most modern type should be installed. The National Archives and the archival agencies of various states have installed microfilm cameras and projectors, photostating machines, fumigating vaults, laminating machines, and other scientific and mechanical devices. Without such equipment the most efficient work cannot be done, and the Historical Commission should be provided with it.

(3) The Hall of History, already rendering an important service, should increase its effectiveness. In the past the average historical museum was a catch-all for almost anything old and curious, and seemed to attract especially guns, uniforms, and other paraphernalia of war. Recently, however, many new devices and practices have been adopted by such institutions. Not only have they become more careful about what they acquire, but they have developed new and improved methods of displaying their acquisitions. The present staff of the Commission is aware of the possibilities along such lines and progress toward the desired goal may be expected.

(4) A broader publication program should be undertaken. The many publications which the Commission has issued in the past have served an excellent purpose, but there are still quantities of source materials on the state's history which ought to be made available to scholars through publication, while numerous popular pamphlets and leaflets should be printed and distributed, especially to school children.

(5) The historical highway marker program should be continued. The markers already in place have won general approval and have pointed out many significant historic spots previously unknown to the public. The work should be carried on until every important historic place in the state has been marked.

(6) A broad movement should be conducted for the care of historic sites and buildings throughout the state. The creation of the North Carolina Society for the Preservation of Antiquities marks a long step in the right direction, and various patriotic and other organizations have played a part

in this work. But many historic buildings are hastening to decay and ruin, so that, unless immediate steps are taken to preserve them, they will be gone forever.

(7) Interest in local history should be promoted and local historical organizations should be encouraged. In the state there should be several times the present number of local historical societies. A history of every county should be published. Better care of local historical records should be stimulated, for it is not practicable to place all of these records in a central depository.

(8) A new building will soon be needed. Though the Commission's present quarters were occupied as recently as 1939, the archive areas are rapidly being filled and the Hall of History is already in need of additional storage space. Other states, including Alabama, Illinois, Maryland, Oklahoma, and Virginia, have recently constructed new buildings for their libraries, museums, and historical agencies. A suitable structure of the kind, one of the state buildings surrounding Capitol Square, would serve for many years as a monument to its builders and to the history and cultural achievements of the people of North Carolina.

(9) Finally, the Historical Commission should be ever vigilant to take advantage of every opening to increase its usefulness and to serve the public. It should study and attempt to meet the needs of the state and the nation, and should keep informed of what similar agencies elsewhere in the United States and in foreign countries are doing, in order to remain abreast of new methods and developments. The Commission has a fine opportunity to serve. Every possible advantage should be taken of that opportunity.

APPENDIX

Appendix I

LEGISLATION RELATING TO THE HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Provisions from The 1943 Code*

CHAPTER 70

Indian Antiquities

70-1. *Private landowners urged to refrain from destruction.*—Private owners of lands containing Indian relics, artifacts, mounds or burial grounds are urged to refrain from the excavation or destruction thereof and to forbid such conduct by others, without the cooperation of the director of the State Museum and the secretary of the North Carolina Historical Commission or without the assistance or supervision of some person designated by either as qualified to make scientific archaeological explorations. (1935, c. 198, s. 1.)

70-2. *Possessors of relics urged to commit them to custoday of state agencies.*—All persons having in their possession collections of Indian relics, artifacts, and antiquities which are in danger of being lost, destroyed or scattered are urged to commit them to the custody of the North Carolina State Museum, the North Carolina Historical Commission, or some other public agency or institution within the State which is qualified to preserve and exhibit them for their historic, scientific and educational value to the people of the State. (1935, c. 198, s. 2.)

70-3. *Preservation of relics on public lands.*—It shall be the duty of any person in charge of any construction or excavation on any lands owned by the State, by any public agency or institution, by any county, or by any municipal corporation, to report promptly to and preserve for the director of the state museum or the secretary of the North Carolina Historical Commission any Indian relic, artifact, mound, or burial ground discovered in the course of such construction or excavation. (1935, c. 198, s. 3.)

70-4. *Destruction or sale of relic from public lands made misdemeanor.*—Any person who shall excavate, disturb, remove, destroy or sell any Indian relic or artifact, or any of the contents of any mound or burial ground, on or from any lands owned by the State, by any public agency or institution, by any county, or by any municipal corporation, except with the written approval of the director of the State

*As this bulletin goes to press, a new *North Carolina Code* is in preparation by the Department of Justice to be submitted to the General Assembly in 1943. With the permission of the Department of Justice, provisions of the code relating to the Historical Commission are included herewith. These, of course, will not be final or official until approved by the General Assembly.

Museum or the secretary of the North Carolina Historical Commission, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. (1935, c. 198, s. 4.)

CHAPTER 121

THE NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

121-1. *Appointment; term of office; compensation.*—The Historical Commission shall consist of not more than seven persons, of whom four shall constitute a quorum. Five persons shall be appointed by the Governor on the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and seven, who shall designate one member to serve for a term of two years, two members to serve for a term of four years, and two members to serve for a term of six years from the date of their appointments, and their successors shall be appointed by the Governor to serve for a term of six years and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The other two members shall be appointed by the Governor on the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and forty-one, one to serve for a term of four years and the other for a term of six years, and until their successors are appointed and qualified; and thereafter the successors of these two shall be appointed by the Governor and shall serve for a term of six years and until their successors are appointed and qualified. In case of a vacancy in any of the above terms the persons appointed to fill such vacancies shall be appointed only for the unexpired term. They shall serve without salary, but shall be allowed their actual expenses when attending to their official duties, to be paid out of any funds appropriated for the maintenance of the Commission: Provided, that such expenses shall not be allowed for more than four meetings annually nor for more than four days at each meeting. (Rev., s. 4539; 1903, c. 767, s. 2; 1907, c. 714, s. 1; 1941, c. 306.)

121-2. *Duties of Commission.*—It is the duty of the Commission to have collected from the files of old newspapers, court records, church records, private collections, and elsewhere, historical data pertaining to the history of North Carolina and the territory included therein from the earliest times; to have such material properly edited, published as other state printing, and distributed under the direction of the commission; to care for the proper marking and preservation of battlefields, houses, and other places celebrated in the history of the state; to diffuse knowledge in reference to the history and resources of North Carolina; to encourage the study of North Carolina history in the schools of the state, and to stimulate and encourage historical investiga-

tion and research among the people of the state; to make a biennial report of its receipts and disbursements, its work and needs, to the governor, to be by him transmitted to the general assembly. (Rev., ss. 4540, 4541; 1907, c. 714, s. 2; 1911, c. 211, s. 6; 1925, c. 275, s. 11.)

121-3. *Powers of Commission.*—The Commission shall have power to adopt a seal for use in official business; to adopt rules for its own government not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter; to fix a reasonable price for its publications and to devote the revenue arising from such sales to extending the work of the Commission; to employ a secretary; to control the expenditure of such funds as may be appropriated for its maintenance subject to the provisions of the Executive Budget Act: Provided, that at least one copy of its publications shall be furnished free of charge to any public school library or public library in North Carolina, state officers, and members of the general assembly making application for the same through its properly constituted authorities.

The Historical Commission shall have power to accept gifts, bequests, and endowments for purposes which fall within the general legal powers and duties of the Commission. The funds, if given as an endowment, shall be invested in such securities as those in which the state sinking fund may be invested. All such gifts and bequests and all of the proceeds of such invested endowments shall be used by the Commission for carrying out the purposes for which the gift, bequest, or endowment was made. (1907, c. 714, s. 3; 1935, c. 40.)

121-4. *Preservation of documents; copies furnished.*—Any state, county, town, or other public official in custody of public documents is hereby authorized and empowered in his discretion to turn over to the Commission for preservation any official books, records, documents, original papers, newspaper files, printed books or portraits, not in current use in his office, and the Commission shall provide for their permanent preservation, and when so surrendered copies therefrom shall be made and certified under the seal of the Commission upon application of any person, which certification shall have the same force and effect as if made by the officer originally in charge of them, and the Commission shall charge for such copies the same fees as such officer is by law allowed to charge, to be collected in advance. Provided, that any state archives, records, books, documents, original papers, newspaper files, printed books, or manuscripts which have no significance, importance, or value, may, upon the advice and recommendation of the custodian in charge of said archives, records, books, documents, original papers,

newspaper files, printed books, and manuscripts, and upon the further advice and recommendation of the North Carolina Historical Commission, be authorized by the Council of State of the State of North Carolina to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of; and, provided also, that any county, city, town, or any other governmental agency which may have in its possession or custody any public archives, records, books, documents, original papers, newspaper files, printed books, or manuscripts which have no significance, importance, or value, may, upon the advice and recommendation of the custodian in charge of said public archives, records, books, documents, original papers, newspaper files, printed books, and manuscripts, and upon the further advice and recommendation of the North Carolina Historical Commission, be authorized by the governing bodies of said county, city, town, or other governmental agency to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of. The North Carolina Historical Commission is hereby authorized and empowered to make such orders, rules, and regulations as may be necessary and proper to carry the provisions of this section into effect. (1907, c. 714, s. 5; 1939, c. 249.)

121-5. *Custody of E. R. A. records; use of E. R. A. funds.*—The Emergency Relief Administration records of North Carolina shall be turned over to the North Carolina Historical Commission to be arranged, classified, catalogued, preserved, administered, and made available for public investigation under the rules and regulations of the said Historical Commission in accordance with Nos. 121-3, 121-4 and 132-1 to 132-9.

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section the Governor and Council of State shall allot the remaining funds granted to the State of North Carolina for the Emergency Relief Administration or any such funds hereafter accruing from claims, collections or otherwise, to the North Carolina Historical Commission, to be used in classifying, administering, preserving and making available to the public the said records in accordance with the purpose of the funds. The said funds to be disbursed in accordance with and under the terms of the Executive Budget Act.

Any balance remaining in the said funds after these records are arranged, classified, catalogued, and made available to the public by the North Carolina Historical Commission shall revert to the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare. (1941, c. 252.)

CHAPTER 132

PUBLIC RECORDS

132-1. *Public records defined.*—Public records comprise all written or printed books, papers, letters, documents and maps made and received in pursuance of law by the public offices of the State and its counties, municipalities and other subdivisions of government in the transaction of public business. (1935, c. 265, s. 1.)

132-2. *Custodian designated.*—The public official in charge of an office having public records shall be the custodian thereof. (1935, c. 265, s. 2.)

132-3. *Destruction of records regulated.*—No public official may destroy, sell, loan, or otherwise dispose of any public record, except in accordance with No. 121-4, without the consent of the North Carolina Historical Commission. Whoever unlawfully removes a public record from the office where it is usually kept, or alters, defaces, mutilates or destroys it shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction fined not less than ten dollars nor more than five hundred dollars. (1935, c. 265, s. 3.)

132-4. *Disposition of records at end of official's term.*—Whoever has the custody of any public records shall, at the expiration of his term of office, deliver to his successor, or, if there be none, to the North Carolina Historical Commission, all records, books, writings, letters and documents kept or received by him in the transaction of his official business; and any such person who shall refuse or neglect for the space of ten days after request made in writing by any citizen of the State to deliver as herein required such public records to the person authorized to receive them shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction fined not exceeding five hundred dollars. (1935, c. 265, s. 4.)

132-5. *Demanding custody.*—Whoever is entitled to the custody of public records shall demand them from any person having illegal possession of them, who shall forthwith deliver the same to him. If the person who unlawfully possesses public records shall without just cause refuse or neglect for ten days after a request made in writing by any citizen of the State to deliver such records to their lawful custodian, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction fined not exceeding five hundred dollars. (1935, c. 265, s. 5.)

132-6. *Inspection and examination of records.*—Every person having custody of public records shall permit them to be inspected and examined at reasonable times and under his supervision by any person, and he shall furnish certified copies thereof on payment of fees as prescribed by law. (1935, c. 265, s. 6.)

132-7. *Keeping records in safe places; copying or repairing; certified copies.*—In so far as possible, custodians of public records shall keep them in fireproof safes, vaults, or rooms fitted with non-combustible materials and in such arrangement as to be easily accessible for convenient use. All public records should be kept in the buildings in which they are ordinarily used. Record books should be copied or repaired, renovated or rebound if worn, mutilated, damaged or difficult to read. Any public official who causes a record book to be copied shall attest it and shall certify on oath that it is an accurate copy of the original book. The copy shall then have the force of the original. (1935, c. 265, s. 7.)

132-8. *Assistance of Historical Commission.*—The North Carolina Historical Commission shall have the right to examine into the condition of public records and shall give advice and assistance to public officials in the solution of their problems of preserving, filing and making available the public records in their custody. (1935, c. 265, s. 8.)

132-9. *Violation of chapter a misdemeanor.*—Any public official who refuses or neglects to perform any duty required of him by this chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction fined not more than twenty dollars for each month of such refusal or neglect. (1935, c. 265, s. 9.)

PUBLIC LAWS OF 1935, CHAPTER 197*

Expenditure of highway funds for erection of historical markers

Whereas, the State of North Carolina is rich in points of historic interest, such as the first attempt at colonization on this continent, the efforts of the thirteen colonies to gain independence, Revolutionary and Civil War history, numerous birthplaces and graves of foremost North Carolinians who have important roles in the history of the nation, as well as other historic shrines; and

Whereas, such facts are not generally known save to a few historians, and in many instances only to residents of the immediate territory; and

Whereas, no effective method has yet been adopted or provided for imparting knowledge of all these important facts to citizens of this and other states; and

Whereas, at the request and pursuant to a resolution of the Department of Conservation and Development, and the State Historical Commission, a group of five historians, one from each of the following named institutions of learning: Duke University, University of North Carolina, North Carolina State College, Wake Forest College, and Davidson Col-

*As this bulletin goes to press, this statute has not been codified.

lege, together with the State Historian, have agreed to serve as an advisory committee without expense to the state, and to designate such points of historic interest in the order of their importance, and to provide appropriate wording for their proper marking;

Now, therefore, in order to enable the Department of Conservation and Development to carry out this plan, in cooperation with the State Historical Commission, and the State Highway Commission; the General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

That expenditures by the State Highway and Public Works Commission in coöperation with the Department of Conservation and Development and the State Historical Commission for the purposes of carrying out the program outlined in the preamble hereof is hereby declared to be a valid expenditure of State Highway maintenance funds: Provided, that not more than five thousand dollars in any one year shall be expended for this purpose, but this limitation shall not be construed to prevent the expenditure of any Federal Highway Funds that may be available for this purpose.

Appendix II

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION, 1903-1942

The members of the Historical Commission, from the first appointments in 1903 until the present, have been as follows:

William Joseph Peele of Raleigh, attorney-at-law and civic leader, a member from 1903 until his death in 1919, was the man to whom the Commission "primarily owes its existence. The idea was his. He wrote the bill which created this Commission and secured its enactment into law. Appointed by Governor Aycock its first member, he was promptly selected by his colleagues as its first chairman and held that position until his voluntary retirement in 1907."*

James Dunn Hufham, prominent Baptist minister, successively the pastor of churches in various towns of the state, editor of *The Biblical Recorder,* 1861-67, was a member from 1903 to 1905.

Foster Alexander Sondley, Asheville lawyer, the author of several works on history and biography, was a member from 1903 to 1905.

Richard Dillard, Edenton physician, a leader of various historical activities and the author of numerous historical publications, was a member from 1903 to 1905.

Robert Diggs Wimberly Connor, at various times a teacher in the public schools, a professor at the University of North Carolina, Archivist of the United States, and the author of numerous historical publications, has been a member, 1903-1907, 1932-1934, 1942—; secretary, 1903-1921; chairman, 1942—.

John Bryan Grimes, Secretary of State from 1901 until his death in 1923, author and editor of various historical publications, was a member from 1905 until his death in 1923, and was chairman, 1907-1923.

Thomas W. Blount, banker, businessman, and civic leader of Roper, was a member from 1905 until his death in 1911.

Charles Lee Raper, professor and dean of the graduate school at the University of North Carolina, later professor and dean of the school of business administration at Syracuse University, the author of various historical studies, was a member from 1905 to 1907.

Marcus Cicero Stephens Noble, teacher and superintendent in the public schools, professor and dean of the school of education at the University of North Carolina, author of several historical publications, was a member from 1907 to 1942 and was chairman from 1932 to 1942.

Daniel Harvey Hill, professor in and later president of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, was a member from 1907 to 1921, and was secretary from 1921 until his death in 1924.

**Eighth Biennial Report of the North Carolina Historical Commission, 1918–1920,* page 2.

Thomas Merritt Pittman of Henderson, attorney-at-law, judge of the superior court, author of articles on North Carolina history, and the collector of a large historical library, was a member from 1911 until his death in 1932 and was chairman from 1923 to 1932.

Frank Wood, banker and businessman of Edenton, the possessor of a large historical library, was a member from 1919 until his death in 1926.

Heriot Clarkson, Charlotte attorney and later associate justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court, was a member from 1922 until his death in 1942.

William Nash Everett, prominent citizen of the town of Rockingham, Secretary of State from 1923 until his death in 1928, was a member and vice-chairman of the Commission from 1923 to 1928.

Ben Dixon McNeill, newspaper correspondent, was a member from 1926 to 1929.

Mrs. Thomas O'Berry of Goldsboro, civic and political leader, head of the Emergency Relief Administration in North Carolina, 1933-1941, was a member from 1928 to 1935.

Nell Battle Lewis, newspaper columnist and teacher at St. Mary's Junior College, Raleigh, was a member from 1929 to 1935.

Joseph Moore McConnell, head of the history department at Davidson College, was appointed a member on May 10, 1935, attended a meeting on May 14, and died on May 16.

George McNeill, Fayetteville businessman and political leader, was a member from 1935 to 1936.

James Allan Dunn, Salisbury attorney, has been a member since 1935.

William Kenneth Boyd, professor and head of the history department at Duke University, author of many historical works, was a member from 1935 until his death in 1938.

Mrs. George McNeill, civic leader of Fayetteville, has been a member since 1936.

Clarence Wilbur Griffin, newspaper publisher and civic leader of Forest City, author of various historical publications, has been a member since 1938.

Gertrude Sprague Carraway, newspaper correspondent of New Bern, the author of various historical publications, has been a member since February, 1942.

William Thomas Laprade, head of the history department of Duke University and the author of numerous historical works, has been a member since February, 1942.

Mrs. Sadie Smathers Patton, court reporter and newspaper correspondent of Hendersonville, has been a member since February, 1942.

Appendix III

MATERIALS IN THE COMMISSION'S ARCHIVES

1. STATE ARCHIVES

A. Legislative

Legislative Papers, 1,660 vols. and boxes, 1689-1900. Certificates of elections, petitions, legislative bills, enrolled and engrossed bills, amendments to bills, data on contested elections, legislative journals, reports of state Superintendent of Public Instruction, reports of the State Penitentiary, tax lists, wills, reports on railroads, resignations, and miscellaneous items.

B. Executive

Governor, 1,322 vols. and boxes, 1694-1939. Letter books, 1777-1912; general correspondence, 1925-1939; notaries' commissions; warrant stubs for direct tax refunds; records of board of internal improvement; minutes of Council of State; census returns; financial warrants; requisitions for the return of criminals; lists of justices of the peace; records of board of public buildings and grounds; reports of governor's office to budget bureau cash books; commissions to judges to hold terms of superior court; applications for pardons; pardons and paroles; appointments to official positions; and other items.

Secretary of State, 2,540 vols. and boxes, 1663-1920. Land grants, entry takers' returns, land surveys, administrators' and official bonds, court records, tax lists, records of sales and of inventories of estates, military papers during the Revolution, lists of justices of the peace, election returns, correspondence, wills, permanent rolls of registered voters in several counties, oaths of allegiance, letter books, and other materials.

Superintendent of Public Instruction, 567 vols. and boxes, 1839-1929. Letter books, land entry payments, receipts, addresses, miscellaneous items, and common school reports, 1839-1868. The reports are from every one of the eighty-nine counties existing in 1868 except Clay.

Attorney General, 7 vols., 1777-1893. Letter books and opinions.

Auditor, 576 vols. and boxes, 1863-1925. Receipts, reports, accounts, pension voucher stubs of the War between the States, and miscellaneous correspondence.

Comptroller (office abolished in 1868), 379 vols. and boxes, 1777-1854. Day books, ledgers, journals, letter books, lists of taxes, muster rolls, militia returns, commissary records, discharges, Revolutionary army accounts, boundary line surveys, sundry accounts, and original vouchers.

A scene in the archives, showing two types of shelving for filing records

Treasurer, 1,026 vols. and boxes, 1755-1922. Warrants, accounts, bonds, settlements of inheritance, franchise, and other taxes, sheriffs' reports, accounts, warrants and certificates of the general assembly, statements, accounts of the State Penitentiary, accounts of the State Department of Agriculture, accounts of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, accounts of the State Hospital for the Insane, railroad bonds, check stubs, ledgers, journals, cash books, and miscellaneous correspondence.

Adjutant General, 75 vols. and boxes, 1777-1893. Land warrants issued to soldiers, letter books, ledgers, registers of troops, accounts of the War between the States, and miscellaneous material.

Customs Records, 17 boxes, 1732-1790. Scattered materials for Port Roanoke, 1732-1776; Port Brunswick, approximately 1763-1775; and Ports Bath, Beaufort, Brunswick, Currituck, and Roanoke, 1787-1790.

C. JUDICIAL

General Court, 23 vols., 1690-1767. Minutes and dockets.

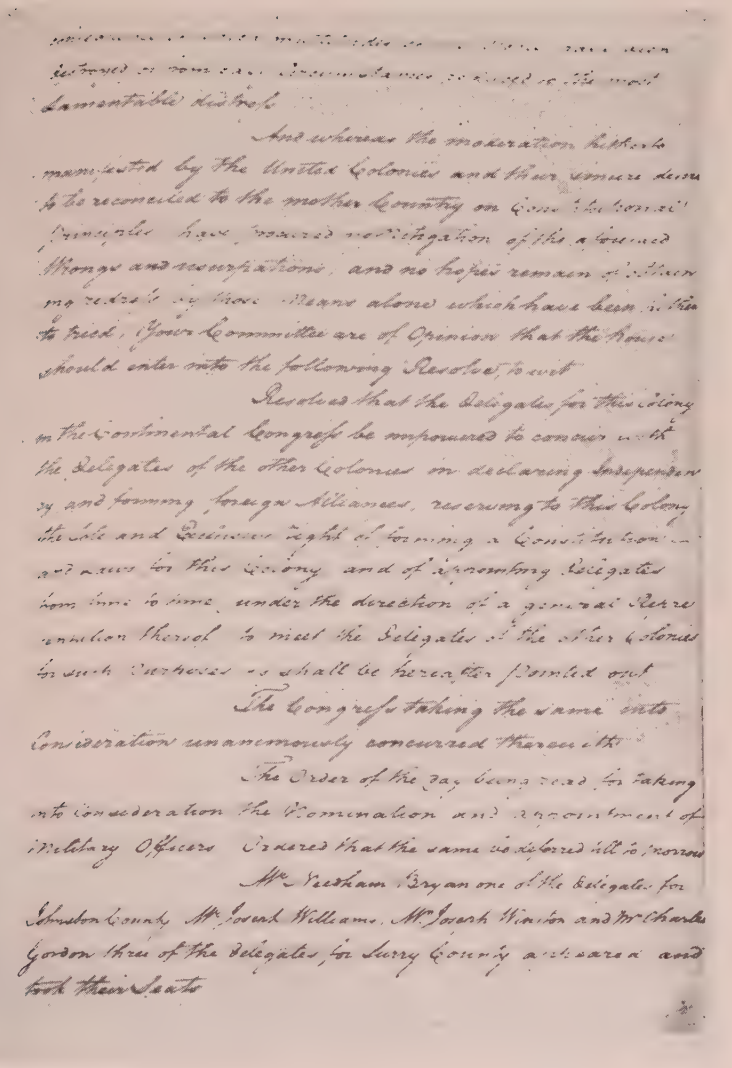
District Courts, 44 vols., 1741-1806, from various districts, as follows:

1. *Edenton,* 2 boxes, 1741-1806. Minutes of oyer and terminer.
2. *Fayetteville,* 2 vols. and 1 box, 1766-1806. Superior court minutes and minutes in equity.
3. *Halifax,* 1 vol. and 2 boxes, 1764-1805. Minutes in equity.
4. *Hillsboro,* 5 vols. and 2 boxes, 1768-1796. Court minutes and dockets.
5. *Morgan,* 3 boxes, 1764-1801. Miscellaneous court papers.
6. *New Bern,* 15 vols. and 4 boxes, 1755-1806. Court minutes and miscellaneous dockets.
7. *Salisbury,* 1 vol. and 2 boxes, 1756-1806. Court minutes and equity docket.
8. *Wilmington,* 4 boxes, 1760-1806. Miscellaneous court papers and minutes.

2. COUNTY ARCHIVES*

There are more than 5,000 volumes and boxes of material from 73 of the existing 100 counties in the state and from 3 extinct counties, as follows:

*For detailed inventories of the records of all the North Carolina counties, see C. C. Crittenden and Dan Lacy, *The Historical Records of North Carolina: The County Records* (Raleigh: The North Carolina Historical Commission, 1938–1939. 3 vols.).



A page from the journal of the fourth Provincial Congress, showing the famous Halifax Resolves, April 12, 1776, by which North Carolina was the first state to instruct her delegates to the Continental Congress to vote for independence

Alamance, formed in 1849 from Orange. 8 vols. and boxes, 1849-1869. Minutes of court of pleas and quarter sessions, registration of voters, certificates of marriage, marriage bonds, and miscellaneous material.

Anson, formed in 1750 from Bladen. 4 items, 1762, 1785, 1824, and 1916.

Ashe, formed in 1799 from Wilkes. 23 vols. and boxes, 1778-1868. Minutes of the court of pleas and quarter sessions, an equity docket of the superior court, wills, inventories of estates, deeds, land grants, appearance and trial dockets, land grants, land entries, bills of sale, and marriage bonds.

Beaufort, formed in 1712 from Pamptecough which was formed from Bath in 1705. 141 vols. 1868-1929. Tax lists, permanent registration books, and miscellaneous material.

Bertie, formed in 1722 from Chowan. 329 vols. and boxes, 1728-1878. Minutes of court of pleas and quarter sessions, accounts of sales, inventories of estates, guardians' accounts, execution dockets, trial dockets, reference dockets, new action dockets, wills, list of taxables, apprenticeship indentures, marriage bonds, and miscellaneous papers.

Bladen, formed in 1734 from New Hanover. 3 vols. and boxes, 1738-1779. Deeds and miscellaneous material.

Brunswick, formed in 1764 from Bladen and New Hanover. 18 vols. and boxes, 1781-1868. Minutes of the court of pleas and quarter sessions, wills, and marriage bonds.

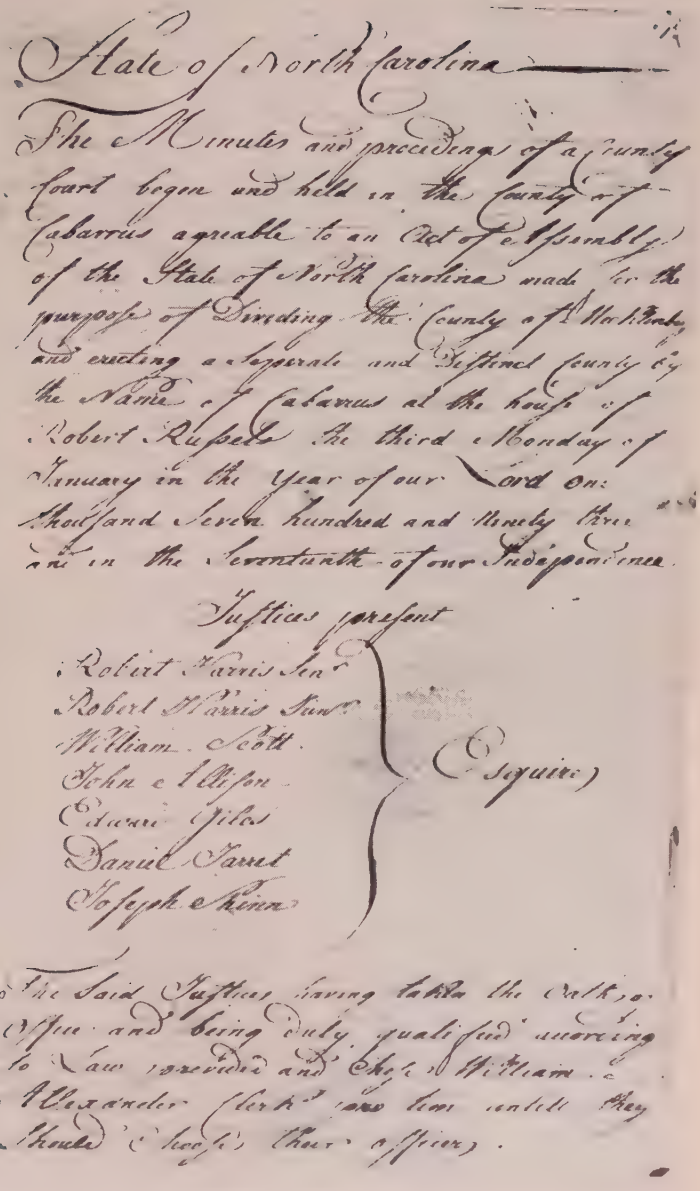
Buncombe, formed in 1791 from Rutherford and Burke. 5 vols. of indexes to deeds, undated.

Burke, formed in 1777 from Rowan. 55 vols. and boxes, 1777-1905. Minutes of the court of pleas and quarter sessions, appearance dockets, trial dockets, pensions, wills, deeds, inventories and settlements of estates, tax lists, and miscellaneous papers; 6 vols. of superior court material, 1841-1857. Appearance dockets, reference dockets, execution dockets, trial dockets, and minute dockets.

Bute, formed in 1764 from Granville. Divided in 1779 into Franklin and Warren. 9 vols. and boxes, 1764-1779. Minutes of the court of pleas and quarter sessions, reference dockets, trial dockets, new action dockets, guardians' accounts, inventories of estates, wills, land entries, marriage bonds, and miscellaneous material.

Cabarrus, formed in 1792 from Mecklenburg. 23 vols. and boxes, 1793-1797. Minutes of the court of pleas and quarter sessions, marriage bonds, and miscellaneous material.

Camden, formed in 1777 from Pasquotank. 7 vols. and boxes, 1800-1881. Minutes of the court of pleas and quarter



State of North Carolina

The Minutes and proceedings of a County Court begun and held in the County of Cabarrus agreable to an Act of Assembly of the State of North Carolina made for the purpose of Dividing the County of Mecklenburg and erecting a Seperate and Distinct County by the Name of Cabarrus at the house of Robert Rupele the third Monday of January in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety three and in the Seventeenth of our Independence

Justices present

Robert Harris Sen^r
Robert Harris Junr
William Scott
John Allison
Edward Giles
Daniel Garret
Joseph Chinn
(Esquires)

The Said Justices having taken the Oath of Office and being duly qualified according to Law proceeded and Chose William Alexander Clerk^k pro tem until they should Choose their Officer.

First page of the minutes of the court of pleas and quarter sessions of Cabarrus County, January 21, 1793

sessions, guardians' bonds, inventories and sales of estates, appearance dockets, petition dockets, trial dockets, orphans' accounts, and miscellaneous material; 6 vols. of superior court material, 1807-1842. Equity dockets, minute dockets, execution dockets, and trial dockets.

Carteret, formed in 1722 from Craven. 93 vols. and boxes, 1722-1887. Minutes of the court of pleas and quarter sessions, deeds, guardians' accounts, administrators' and executors' accounts, inventories and settlements of estates, tax lists, trial dockets, wills, vestry book (St. Johns Parish), and miscellaneous material.

Caswell, formed in 1777 from Orange. 102 vols. and boxes, 1777-1897. Minutes of the court of pleas and quarter sessions, road dockets, trial dockets, tax lists, orphans' accounts, wills, deeds and deeds in trust, common school reports, inventories of estates, land entries, powers of attorney, and marriage bonds.

Chatham, formed in 1770 from Orange. 24 vols and boxes, 1774-1868. Minutes of the court of pleas and quarter sessions, appearance dockets, reference dockets, trial dockets, and miscellaneous material. Included is 1 vol. of superior court minutes in equity, 1821-1842.

Chowan, formed in 1670 as one of the original precints of Albemarle County. 62 vols. and boxes, 1680-1860. Minutes of the court of pleas and quarter sessions, reference dockets, new action dockets, deeds, wills, tax lists, marriage bonds, and miscellaneous material. Included is 1 box of superior court minutes, 1811.

Columbus, formed in 1808 from Bladen and Brunswick. 1 vol. and 1 box, 1838-1844. Minutes of the court of pleas and quarter sessions and miscellaneous material.

Craven, formed in 1712 from Archdale, which was formed from Bath in 1705. 240 vols. and boxes, 1712-1868. Minutes of the court of pleas and quarter sessions, appearance dockets, execution dockets, reference dockets, trial dockets, deeds, bills of sale, land grants, land surveys, certificates of claims, county trustee settlements, guardians' accounts, administrators' accounts, inventories and settlements of estates, oath book, wills, apprenticeship papers, emancipation bonds, deeds, election returns (Congressional, state, and county), marriage bonds, and miscellaneous material. Included are 19 vols. of superior court material, 1808-1875: court minutes, execution dockets, argument dockets, appearance dockets, reference dockets, state dockets, and trial dockets.

Cumberland, formed in 1754 from Bladen. 69 vols. and boxes, 1755-1871. Minutes of the court of pleas and quarter sessions, road dockets, deeds, wills, tax lists, town of Fayetteville papers, marriage bonds, and miscellaneous material.

Currituck, formed in 1670 as one of the four original precincts of Albemarle County. 47 vols. and boxes, 1799-1868. Minutes of the court of pleas and quarter sessions, appearance dockets, execution dockets, petition dockets, reference dockets, trial dockets, administrators' bonds and accounts, guardian bonds and accounts, inventories and sales of estates, deeds, bills of sale, and miscellaneous material. Included are 4 vols, of superior court material, 1808-1875: court minutes, execution dockets, appearance dockets, trial dockets, and minutes in equity.

Davidson, formed in 1822 from Rowan. 1 box of marriage bonds, 1826-1868.

Dobbs, formed in 1758 from Johnston. Divided in 1791 into Glasgow and Lenoir. 1 box of miscellaneous material, 1765-1769.

Duplin, formed in 1750 from New Hanover. 31 vols. and boxes, 1751-1852. Minutes of the court of pleas and quarter sessions, tax lists, inventories and divisions of estates, wills, and marriage bonds.

Edgecombe, formed from Bertie. Undisputed existence dates from 1741. 74 vols. and boxes, 1732-1868. Minutes of the court of pleas and quarter sessions, deeds, inventories and sales of estates, wills, marriage bonds, and miscellaneous material. Included is 1 vol. of superior court minutes, 1807-1824.

Forsyth, formed in 1849 from Stokes. 1 box of marriage bonds, 1849-1868.

Franklin, formed in 1779 from Bute. 55 vols. and boxes, 1785-1868. Minutes of the court of pleas and quarter sessions, deeds, execution dockets, tax lists, sales of estates, inventories of estates, wills, and marriage bonds.

Gates, formed in 1779 from Chowan, Hertford, and Perquimans. 132 vols. and boxes, 1779-1878. Minutes of the court of pleas and quarter sessions, inventories and sales of estates, administrators' bonds, guardians' bonds, appearance dockets, execution dockets, trial dockets, apprenticeship indentures, tax lists, wills, land entries, and marriage bonds. Included is 1 box and 12 vols. of superior court records: minutes, execution dockets, equity dockets, appearance dockets, trial dockets, and minutes in equity, 1807-1869.

Granville, formed in 1746 from Edgecombe. 16 vols. and boxes, 1746-1810. Minutes of the court of pleas and quarter sessions, execution dockets, trial dockets, land entries, and tax lists.

Greene, formed in 1799 from Glasgow, which was formed in 1791 from Dobbs. 1 vol. and 1 box, 1839-1845. Administrators' accounts, guardians' accounts, divisions and settlements of estates, and miscellaneous material.

Guilford, formed in 1770 from Orange and Rowan. 52 vols. and boxes, 1781-1868. Minutes of the court of pleas and quarter sessions, court martial minutes and list of officers and men, inventories and settlements of estates, appointments, trial dockets, appearance dockets, reference dockets, guardians' accounts, marriage bonds, and miscellaneous material.

Halifax, formed in 1758 from Edgecombe. 43 vols. and boxes, 1748-1854. Minutes of the court of pleas and quarter sessions, deeds, tax lists, trustee records of accounts, trial dockets, wills, bills of sale, marriage bonds, and miscellaneous material.

Haywood, formed in 1808 from Buncombe. 13 boxes, 1820-1868. Marriage bonds and miscellaneous material.

Hertford, formed in 1759 from Bertie, Chowan, and Northampton. 4 boxes, 1782-1852. Tax lists, settlements of estates, and miscellaneous material.

Hyde, formed in 1712. First called Wickham, which was formed in 1705 from Bath. 125 vols. and boxes, 1744-1868. Minutes of the court of pleas and quarter sessions, appearance dockets, execution dockets, judgment dockets, reference dockets, prosecution dockets, trial dockets, land entries, tax lists, inventories of estates, and marriage bonds. Included are 16 vols. and boxes of superior court records, 1807-1869: court minutes, appearance dockets, execution dockets, and trial dockets.

Iredell, formed in 1788 from Rowan. 8 vols. and boxes, 1807-1868. Minutes of the court of pleas and quarter sessions and marriage bonds.

Jackson, formed in 1851 from Haywood and Macon. 1 vol. of minutes of the court of pleas and quarter sessions, 1853-1868.

Johnston, formed in 1746 from Craven. 68 vols. and boxes, 1760-1868. Minutes of the court of pleas and quarter sessions, deeds, inventories, sales and settlements of estates, wills, tax lists, appearance dockets, trial dockets, land valuations, marriage bonds, and miscellaneous material. Included are 5 vols. and boxes of superior court records, 1807-1868: court minutes and equity dockets.

Jones, formed in 1778 from Craven. 12 vols. and boxes, 1780-1868. Minutes of the court of pleas and quarter sessions, inventories of estates, and wills.

Lenoir, formed in 1791 from Dobbs, which was formed from Johnston in 1758. 6 vols. and boxes, 1792-1914. Lovit Hines Collection containing deeds, bonds, and miscellaneous material. There are also some papers in this collection from Dobbs, Craven, and Jones counties. Marriage bonds and miscellaneous material.

Lincoln, formed in 1779 from Tryon, which was formed from Mecklenburg in 1768. 3 vols. and boxes, 1779-1782. Minutes of the court of pleas and quarter sessions, marriage bonds, and miscellaneous material.

Macon, formed in 1828 from Haywood. 1 box of miscellaneous material, 1828-1843.

Martin, formed in 1774 from Halifax and Tyrrell. 6 boxes, 1820-1847. Minutes of the court of pleas and quarter sessions and marriage bonds. Included is 1 box of equity minutes, superior court, 1809-1829.

McDowell, formed in 1842 from Burke and Rutherford. 4 boxes of marriage bonds.

Mecklenburg, formed in 1762 from Anson. 152 vols. and boxes, 1762-1896. Minutes of the court of pleas and quarter sessions, settlements of estates, guardians' bonds, wills and marriage bonds.

Mitchell, formed in 1861 from Burke, Caldwell, McDowell, Watauga, and Yancy. 1 vol., 1861-1886. Minutes of the court of pleas and quarter sessions, execution docket, and list of justices of the peace.

Montgomery, formed in 1779 from Anson. 1 box of land surveys, 1809-1848.

Moore, formed in 1784 from Cumberland. 1 box of miscellaneous material, 1789-1850.

Nash, formed in 1777 from Edgecombe. 18 vols. and boxes, 1778-1869. Minutes of the court of pleas and quarter sessions, guardians' accounts, appearance dockets, reference dockets, prosecution dockets, trial dockets, wills, and marriage bonds. Included is 1 box of superior court minutes, 1807-1812.

New Hanover, formed in 1729 from Craven. 49 vols. and boxes, 1732-1866. Minutes of the court of pleas and quarter sessions, tax lists, inventories of estates, wills, reports of public schools, and marriage bonds. Included is 1 box of miscellaneous superior court material, 1806-1828.

Northampton, formed in 1741 from Bertie. 58 vols. and boxes, 1762-1874. Minutes of the court of pleas and quarter sessions, administrators' accounts, guardians' accounts, court martial minutes, orphans' estates, and marriage bonds. Included is 1 vol. of superior court minutes, 1834-1845.

*Onslow,** formed in 1733 from New Hanover. 308 vols. and boxes, 1734-1877. Minutes of the court of pleas and

*Governor George Burrington and his council erected Onslow Precinct on November 23, 1731, and Burrington thereupon appointed officers for the precinct. The house of commons objected to the erection of this precinct on the grounds that the governor and council lacked authority for such action. It was not until 1734 that the house agreed to the erection of Onslow Precinct. This was the beginning of a controversy over the source of authority to erect new precincts (counties) which lasted until 1755, even though Onslow functioned as a county all during the period. The king in council on April 8, 1754, disallowed the act erecting Onslow and other counties, but the next year instructed Dobbs to allow the re-enactment of the law because of the inconvenience of its disallowance to the inhabitants of the county.

quarter sessions, deeds, tax lists, wills, administrators' accounts, guardians' accounts, appearance dockets, civil dockets, execution dockets, trial dockets, settlements of estates, administrators' bonds, guardians' bonds, apprenticeship papers, divisions, inventories, and settlements of estates, marriage bonds, and miscellaneous material. Included are 10 vols. and boxes of superior court records, 1831-1892: court minutes, criminal dockets, civil dockets, and trial dockets.

Orange, formed in 1752 from Bladen, Granville, and Johnston. 102 vols. and boxes, 1753-1881. Minutes of the court of pleas and quarter sessions, inventories, accounts and sales of estates, tax lists, registration of deeds, wills, marriage bonds, and miscellaneous material.

Pasquotank, formed in 1760 as one of the four original precincts of Albemarle County. 594 vols. and boxes, 1691-1921. Minutes of the court of pleas and quarter sessions, accounts and sales of estates, apprenticeship indentures, deeds, guardians' accounts and bonds, administrators' accounts and bonds, orphans' accounts, wills, inventories, settlements of estates, warrants, powers of attorney, widows' powers, land entries and grants, marriage bonds, and miscellaneous material. Included are 16 vols. of superior court material, 1807-1881: court minutes, minutes in equity, appearance dockets, execution dockets, and trial dockets.

Perquimans, formed in 1760 as one of the four original precincts of Albemarle County. 182 vols. and boxes, 1670-1875. Records of births, marriages, and deaths, minutes of the court of pleas and quarter sessions, deeds, wills, tax lists, inventories and settlements of estates, marriage bonds, and miscellaneous material.

Person, formed in 1791 from Caswell. 44 vols. and boxes, 1792-1876. Minutes of the court of pleas and quarter sessions, wills, inventories and sales of estates, tax lists, marriage bonds, and miscellaneous material.

Pitt, formed in 1760 from Beaufort. 6 vols. and boxes, 1862-1911. Minutes of the court of pleas and quarter sessions, treasurers' accounts, and marriage bonds.

*Polk,** formed in 1855 from Henderson and Rutherford. 5 vols. and boxes, 1847-1848, 1855-1868. Minutes of the court of pleas and quarter sessions and marriage bonds.

Randolph, formed in 1779 from Guilford. 37 boxes, 1803-1868. Marriage bonds and miscellaneous material.

Richmond, formed in 1779 from Anson. 13 vols. and boxes, 1779-1868. Minutes of the court of pleas and quarter sessions, tax lists, and marriage bonds.

*Polk was formed in 1846 from Henderson and Rutherford. It was abolished in 1848, but was re-established in 1855 from the same counties.

Robeson, formed in 1787 from Bladen. 41 vols. and boxes, 1787-1888. Minutes of the court of pleas and quarter sessions, deeds, deeds in trust, bills of sale, land grants, tax lists, and marriage bonds.

Rockingham, formed in 1785 from Guilford. 38 vols. and boxes, 1786-1803. Minutes of the court of pleas and quarter sessions and marriage bonds.

Rowan, formed in 1753 from Anson. 79 vols. and boxes, 1753-1868. Tax lists, wills, widows' dowers, and marriage bonds.

Rutherford, formed in 1779 from Tryon, which was formed from Mecklenburg in 1768. 60 vols. and boxes, 1782-1868. Minutes of the court of pleas and quarter sessions, guardians' accounts, land entries, wills, and marriage bonds. Included is 1 vol. of superior court minutes, 1831-1849.

Sampson, formed in 1784 from Duplin. 1 item, 1802. Mimeographed copy of will of Richard Herring.

Stokes, formed in 1789 from Surry. 16 vols. and boxes, 1790-1902. Minutes of the court of pleas and quarter sessions, inventories, tax lists, and marriage bonds.

Surry, formed in 1770 from Rowan. 3 vols. and boxes, 1777-1796. Inventories and settlements of estates, wills, election returns, and miscellaneous material.

Tryon, formed in 1768 from Mecklenburg. Divided in 1779 into Lincoln and Rutherford. 2 vols. and boxes, 1769-1779. Minutes of the court of pleas and quarter sessions and wills.

Tyrrell, formed in 1729 from Bertie, Chowan, Currituck, and Pasquotank. 137 vols. and boxes, 1736-1902. Minutes of the court of pleas and quarter sessions, accounts of sales and inventories of estates, deeds, bills of sale, tax lists, wills, guardians' bonds, settlements of estates, and marriage bonds. Included are 11 vols. and boxes of superior court material, 1807-1868: court minutes, appearance dockets, execution dockets, and trial dockets.

Wake, formed in 1770 from Cumberland, Johnston, and Orange. 366 vols. and boxes, 1771-1938. Minutes of the court of pleas and quarter sessions, census reports, tax lists, registration books, election returns, school reports, marriage bonds, and miscellaneous material. Included are 21 vols. of superior court material, 1822-1939: guardians' bonds and accounts, lists of jurors, tax lists, and miscellaneous dockets.

Warren, formed in 1779 from Bute, which was formed in 1764 from Granville. 90 vols. and boxes, 1780-1867. Minutes of the court of pleas and quarter sessions, divisions and inventories of estates, guardians' accounts, election returns, tax lists, wills, marriage bonds, and miscellaneous material.

Washington, formed in 1799 from Tyrrell. 1 vol. of deeds, 1800-1801.

Watauga, formed in 1849 from Ashe, Caldwell, Wilkes, and Yancey. 1 vol. of miscellaneous material, 1867.

Wayne, formed in 1779 from Dobbs, which was formed in 1758 from Johnston. 14 vols. and boxes, 1779-1868. Settlements of estates, marriage bonds, marriage licenses, and miscellaneous material.

Wilkes, formed in 1777 from Surry. 248 vols. and boxes, 1778-1901. Minutes of the court of pleas and quarter sessions, bonds, inventories of estates, bills of sale, land entries, deeds, grants, mortgages, tax lists, wills, marriage bonds, and miscellaneous material. Included are 20 vols. of superior court records, 1807-1883: execution dockets, judgment dockets, minute dockets, state dockets, and trial dockets.

Wilson, formed in 1855 from Edgecombe, Johnston, Nash, and Wayne. 1 sheet, 1772-1927. Typescript list of tombstone records.

Yadkin, formed in 1850 from Stokes. 10 vols. and boxes, 1851-1868. Minutes of the court of pleas and quarter sessions, marriage bonds, and miscellaneous material.

3. TOWN ARCHIVES

Fayetteville. 1 box, 1820-1871, 1917. Miscellaneous papers.

Tarboro. 1 vol., 1760-1793. Minutes of the Commissioners of Tarboro.

4. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ARCHIVES RELATING TO NORTH CAROLINA

Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 77 rolls of microfilm, 1840-1870. The complete population schedules for North Carolina of the censuses of 1840, 1850, 1860, and 1870, from originals now in the custody of the National Archives in Washington.

Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 66 vols. and approximately 39,600 sheets, 1850-1870. Originals, with a few sheets missing here and there, of the population schedules for North Carolina of the censuses of 1850, 1860, and 1870. These have been repaired and bound, and are available to the public, as follows: for 1850, thirty-three counties, Alamance through Haywood; for 1860, forty-three counties, Alamance through Lenoir; for 1870, forty-four counties, Alamance through Johnston.

Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Internal Revenue, approximately 150 vols. and boxes, 1897-1933. Correspondence, income tax returns, vouchers, reports, and other

materials from the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue for North Carolina, released by the National Archives to the North Carolina Historical Commission.

Department of War, 32 boxes of photostats, approximate dates 1865-1867. On May 29, 1865, President Andrew Johnson issued a proclamation granting amnesty and pardon to all persons who had participated in the "rebellion" against the United States, except persons in fourteen classifications, which were specified. Provision was made for any person belonging to one of the excepted classes to apply to the President for pardon. These photostats, secured with the permission of the Department of War, are from the original manuscript applications for pardon, in the custody of that department, of approximately 2,000 North Carolinians in the excepted classes.

United States District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina, approximately 200 vols. and boxes, 1873-1929. Records of payment of mileage for jurors and witnesses, criminal dockets, commissioner's dockets, witness dockets, letter books, day books, vouchers, miscellaneous fees, correspondence, and other materials, released by the National Archives to the North Carolina Historical Commission.

5. FOREIGN ARCHIVES RELATING TO NORTH CAROLINA

English Archives, 50 boxes, 1663-1783. Manuscript copies and photostats of originals in British Public Record Office, London. Mainly memorials, letters, and other materials relating to North Carolina Loyalists in the American Revolution. Also land grants, military records, financial records, data on quitrents, immigration records (1774-1775), letters of the governors, excerpts from minute books of the British Treasury, and miscellaneous materials.

Spanish Archives, approximately 114 boxes, 1566-1802. Photostats and typewritten copies of originals in the archives at Seville, Madrid, and Simancas, relating to Florida (approximately 1650-1760) and to Spanish policy in Tennessee, Kentucky, and adjacent territory (approximately 1783-1802).

European Manuscripts relating to America, 25 vols., 1773-1783. Facsimiles of manuscripts relating to America in European archives and private collections prepared by B. F. Stevens. Chiefly confidential correspondence of the secret intelligence department of the British government.

6. PERSONAL AND UNOFFICIAL COLLECTIONS

Among the largest collections are the following:*

Appalachian National Park Association, 147 items, 1899-1907, 1929, 1936. Correspondence, addresses, newspaper clippings, reports, maps, lists of members and of contributions, and other materials of an organization which promoted the establishment of a national park in the Southern Appalachian Mountains.

Samuel A'Court Ashe Papers, 7 boxes, 1786-1934. Letters, speeches, and pamphlets, chiefly for the period from the close of the War between the States to 1920, concerning Ashe's career as editor of the Raleigh *News and Observer* (1880-1894), his interest in the history of North Carolina, his association with the Democratic party, and other topics.

Charles Brantley Aycock Papers, 5 boxes, 1899-1912. Letters to Aycock, governor of North Carolina, 1901-1905, relating to his work in the interest of education, his projected campaign for nomination to the United States Senate, 1912, and other topics; Aycock's personal letter book with copies of his letters on the campaign; and typed and newspaper copies of Aycock's speeches on various subjects.

T. C. Blanchard and Brothers Accounts, 79 vols., 1868-1922. Daybooks, ledgers, account books, tenant accounts, and other materials of a mercantile firm of Hertford, N. C.

Mrs. Lawrence O'Bryan Branch Papers, 2 vols. of mounted papers and 1 box, 1770-1884. The papers of Mrs. Branch and her husband, General Lawrence O'Bryan Branch of the Confederate States Army.

Alexander Brevard Papers, approximately 300 items including 2 vols., 1757-1869. Family and business correspondence of Brevard, Revolutionary officer and ironmaster of Lincoln County, N. C., and of his children and grandchildren.

John Herritage Bryan Collection, 5 vols, of mounted papers and 16 boxes, 1773-1906. Family letters and political papers of Bryan, member of Congress, 1825-1829.

William Hyslop Sumner Burgwyn Papers, 236 items mounted in 2 vols. and filed in 1 box, and a diary in 4 vols., 1856-1913. Letters written by Burgwyn (1845-1913), North Carolina lawyer and banker, while in the Confederate States Army and while a prisoner at Fort Delaware, and letters written after the war by both Federal and Confederate soldiers, dealing with various phases of military operations.

Thomas Burke Papers, 2 vols. and 1 box, 1769-1782. Correspondence, accounts, and other items of Burke, member of the Continental Congress, 1777-1781, and governor of North Carolina, 1781-1782.

*For a detailed inventory of personal and unofficial collections, see *Guide to the Manuscript Collections in the North Carolina Historical Commission* (Raleigh: The North Carolina Historical Commission, 1942).

Joseph Blount Cheshire Papers, 58 boxes, 1724-1911. Correspondence and papers of the Rt. Reverend Joseph Blount Cheshire, D.D. (1850-1932), Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of North Carolina.

Walter Clark Papers, approximately 8,000 items in 5 vols. of mounted papers and 14 boxes, 1783-1920. Letters, drafts of articles, and other personal materials, and also official and political papers of Clark, chief justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court, 1903-1924.

Calvin J. Cowles Papers, 29 boxes and 15 vols., 1817-1882. Family and business correspondence of Cowles, Wilkes County merchant, son-in-law of Governor W. W. Holden, and superintendent of the United States Assay Office at Charlotte, N. C.

Allen T. and Theodore F. Davidson Papers, 15 boxes and 7 vols., 1813-1931. Mainly the legal correspondence of Theodore F. Davidson, Asheville lawyer and legislator, attorney general of North Carolina, 1885-1893, and director of the Western North Carolina Railroad, 1879-1881.

William Richardson Davie Papers, 3 vols. of mounted papers and 1 box, 1778-1817. Papers and letters, originals and copies, of Davie, statesman of Halifax, N. C., relating to military operations in the Carolinas during the Revolutionary War, the adoption and ratification of the Federal Constitution, the undeclared war with France, the War of 1812, and other subjects.

John Devereux Papers, approximately 3,500 items in 14 boxes, 1712-1867. Plantation accounts, lists of slaves, letters, and records of Devereux as quartermaster in the War between the States.

William Alexander Graham Papers, 15 boxes, 1779-1918. Personal and business letters, copies of speeches, and a few miscellaneous papers of William A. Graham (1804-1875), noted political leader and Secretary of the United States Navy, 1849-1852.

Bryan Grimes Papers, 4 vols. of mounted papers and 8 boxes, 1778, 1815-1912. Correspondence and papers of Grimes (1828-1880), political leader and major general in the War between the States.

Edward Jones Hale Papers, 3 vols., 1850-1867. Correspondence and business papers of Hale (1802-1883), editor of *The Carolina Observer* (later known as *The Fayetteville Observer*), 1816-1865, and later head of the publishing house of E. J. Hale and Sons in New York City.

Daniel Harvey Hill Papers, 3 boxes, 1816-1889. Letters, certificates, orders, and other materials of General Hill of the Confederate States Army.

William W. Holden Papers, 134 items, 1852-1889. Family and business correspondence of Holden, editor of *The North*

Carolina Standard (Raleigh) and Governor of North Carolina, 1865, 1868-1870.

Charles Earl Johnson Collection, 25 boxes, 1755-1875. The personal correspondence of the Iredell and Johnston families (related by marriage) containing information concerning the condition of North Carolina immediately after the American Revolution and a picture of plantation life in the eastern part of the state.

Nathaniel Macon Papers, 108 items mounted in 1 vol., and 5 unmounted items, 1773, 1804-1837. Personal and business papers of Macon, of Warren County, member of Congress, 1791-1815, and United States Senator, 1815-1828.

Willie Person Mangum Papers, 13 boxes, 1809-1894. Mostly typewritten copies of the letters of Mangum (1792-1861), lawyer, legislator, judge, Congressman, and United States Senator.

Archibald D. Murphey Papers, 3 vols. of mounted papers and 1 box, 1797-1852. Miscellaneous papers of Murphey (1777-1832), educator, historian, and jurist of Orange County, N. C.

Dr. James Norcom and Family Papers, 3 boxes, 1805-1875. Most of these letters were written by Dr. Norcum (1778-1850), a physician who practised in Edenton, N. C., for more than half a century, to his children, particularly to his daughter, Mary Matilda, and his son James, a physician of Washington, N. C.

Patterson Papers, 29 boxes, 1765-1926. Letters, account books, and other materials of a prominent family of Winston-Salem and other places in North Carolina, especially the letters of the sons of Rufus L. Patterson (1830-1879) to their mother.

Pettigrew Papers, approximately 3,500 items in 18 vols. of mounted papers and 7 boxes, 1772-1900. Papers covering three generations of the Pettigrew family, extensive land owners and civic leaders of North Carolina in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Thomas M. Pittman Papers, 28 boxes, 1775-1934. Miscellaneous correspondence, chiefly among members of the Hilliard, Williams, and Hawkins families, early court papers, wills and deeds of Bute and Warren counties, and other materials.

David Reid Papers, 6 vols. of mounted papers and 17 additional items, 1802-1880. Letters and papers of Reid, governor of North Carolina, 1851-1854, United States Senator, and member of Congress, relating to the Whig Party, internal improvements, banks, railroads, the gubernatorial campaigns of 1842, 1844, and 1846, the senatorial campaign of 1858, and other matters.

William Laurence Saunders Papers, 1 vol. of mounted papers and 3 boxes, 1775-1891. Correspondence and business papers of Saunders (1835-1891), lawyer, colonel of the Confederate States Army, editor, and secretary of state of North Carolina, 1879-1891.

Mrs. Cornelia Phillips Spencer Papers, 2 vols. of mounted papers and 1 box, 1859-1905. Correspondence of Mrs. Spencer (1825-1908) of Chapel Hill, N. C., and New York City, relating to the War between the States, politics, history, education, literature, society, publication problems, and personal friendships.

John Steele Papers, 357 items mounted in 3 vols., 1777-1831. Notes, memoranda, reports, letters, and papers of Steele, Comptroller of the United States Treasury, 1796-1802.

David Lowry Swain Papers, 11 boxes, 1763-1895. Papers and letters of Swain, Governor of North Carolina, president of the University of North Carolina, 1835-1868. 6 boxes of originals and 5 boxes of typed copies of originals now in possession of the North Carolina Historical Society at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Zebulon Baird Vance Papers, 18 vols. of mounted papers and 31 boxes, 1827-1903. The voluminous correspondence of Vance, governor of North Carolina, 1862-1864, 1876-1878, and United States Senator, 1879-1894, covering a wide variety of subjects, especially in the field of politics.

John D. Whitford Papers, 13 boxes and 2 vols., 1770-1899. Ledger of a New Bern, N. C., merchant, minutes of meeting of directors of Planters Manufacturing Company of New Bern, and other materials relating mainly to Whitford's duties as president of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company.

Calvin H. Wiley Papers, approximately 2,000 items in 7 vols. and 8 boxes, 1835-1902. Correspondence and business papers of Wiley (1819-1887), noted for his services as Superintendent of Common Schools in North Carolina, 1853-1865.

Caleb Winslow and Family Papers, 19 boxes, 1712-1937. Mainly the business letters, legal papers, and accounts of Dr. Caleb Winslow (1824-1895), a Quaker physician of eastern North Carolina who moved to Baltimore, Md., in 1866.

World War Records, 500 boxes and 16 vols., 1914-1933. Letters, telegrams, newspaper clippings, magazines, reports, forms, bulletins, posters, and a wide variety of other materials relating to North Carolina's part in the First World War. The collection was brought together through the efforts of the Historical Commission during and after the war.

Jonathan Worth Papers, 3 vols. and 6 boxes, 1831-1876. Mainly letterpress copies of business letters written by Worth to a large number of clients in North Carolina and other states in the practice of his profession as a lawyer in Randolph County during the years 1857-1865.

7. MAPS

There are approximately 1,700 maps in the Commission's archives, of which some of the most valuable and interesting are as follows:

North America, 23 maps, 1586-1824. Two maps of the Atlantic Coast were drawn by John White, governor and artist of "The Lost Colony."

United States, 37 maps, 1662-1938. Covering the present area of the United States, or parts thereof, as to geological surveys, colonies, early roads and highways, and several different sections such as the southeastern, eastern, southern, western, and middle Atlantic states.

States. One or more maps of each of the following, 1585-1936: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

North Carolina, 140 maps, mostly photostats, 1585-1938. A wide range of subjects, from the earliest settlements to the most recent maps showing counties, towns, villages, highways, rivers, mountains, swamps, creeks, harbors, and sounds.

Counties. One or more maps of each of the one hundred counties of the state, 1789-1938.

Towns. 40 maps of various towns in North Carolina, 1755-1939. Largely early maps of the older towns, such as Smithfield, Fayetteville, Bath, Beaufort, Brunswick, Edenton, Halifax, Hillsboro, New Bern, Raleigh, Salisbury, and Wilmington.

Railroads, 41 maps, 1853-1902. Railroad maps of the entire state, 1909, 1910, 1913, 1917; surveys for the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad (1853), the Atlantic, Tennessee, and Ohio Railroad, the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, and the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad; the Williamston and Tarboro Railroad, and the Western North Carolina Railroad; and railway maps of the United States and Canada.

Roads and Turnpikes, 29 maps, 1822-1936. Plank roads, state highway system, Appalachian Scenic Highway, main

A New Description of Carolina [1676], one of the more than 1,700 maps in the Commission's archives

highways, mountain peaks and streams, and connecting roads, highways, and turnpikes of many of the larger towns and cities of the state.

Waterways, 5 maps, 1795, 1923, 1924, and undated. Beaufort Harbor, United States Coast Survey, the Inland Waterway, and Ocracoke.

Boundaries, 25 maps, 1728-1930. Boundaries of land granted by King George II to Earl Granville, the line between Virginia and North Carolina, the temporary line between North Carolina and South Carolina, and the line between North Carolina and Tennessee. Also the county lines between Caldwell and Watauga, Duplin and Lenoir, Wayne and Duplin, and Wayne and Lenoir.

Coast, 55 maps, 1660-1939. Several maps which include the entire North Carolina seaboard, and others showing only sections thereof. Also a map showing area and position of oyster beds, and others of various sounds and inlets along the coast. Many of these published by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Canals, 6 maps, 1819-1838, and undated. Fayetteville canal from Cape Fear River to Strode's Creek; canal from Tar River to Toisnot Creek; proposed canal between Washington, N. C., and the Roanoke River near Williamston; Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal—connecting Chesapeake Bay with Currituck, Albemarle, and Pamlico sounds.

Foreign Countries or Areas. Several maps of each of the following, 1586-1933: South America, Asia, Australia, Brazil, China, Great Britain and Possessions, Europe, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Japan, Palestine, Peru, Poland, Rumania and Servia, Russia, Spain, Sweden and Denmark, Switzerland, Turkey, Hindustan, and Mexico.

8. NEWSPAPERS*

Beginning with 1821 the newspapers in the Commission's archives are listed in Winifred Gregory, editor, *American Newspapers 1821-1936, A Union List of Files Available in the United States and Canada* (New York: W. H. Wilson Company. 1937). Below is a list of the Commission's newspapers through 1820:

Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, Baltimore. 1 issue, 1773.

The Massachusetts Sun, or, Thomas' Boston Journal, Boston. 1 issue, 1774.

The South Carolina Gazette, Charlestown, 1 issue, 1754; 1 issue, 1760. (Photostat.)

Connecticut Courant, Hartford, 2 columns of 1 page, 1771.

*Originals, unless otherwise indicated.

The Edenton Gazette, Edenton. 2 issues, 1800; 1 issue, 1801. (Photostat.)

The Edenton Gazette, and North Carolina Advertiser, Edenton. 1 issue, 1818. (Photostat.)

The Edenton Intelligencer, Edenton. 2 issues, 1788.

The State Gazette of North Carolina, Edenton. 16 issues, 1788; 53 issues, 1789; 48 issues, 1790; 25 issues, 1791; 2 issues, 1792; 7 issues, 1793; 4 issues, 1794; 13 issues, 1795; 36 issues, 1796; 28 issues, 1797; 12 issues, 1798. (Photostat.)

The Herald of Freedom, Edenton. 2 issues, 1799. (Photostat.)

The "Post-Angel," or Universal Entertainment, Edenton. 2 issues, 1800. (Photostat.)

The American, Fayetteville. 1 issue, 1816; 1 issue, 1817. (Photostat.)

Fayetteville Gazette, Fayetteville. 4 issues, 1789; 10 issues, 1792; 7 issues, 1793. (Photostat.)

The North Carolina Centinel and Fayetteville Gazetts, Fayetteville. 4 issues, 1795. (Photostat.)

The North-Carolina Chronicle; or, Fayetteville Gazette, Fayetteville. 22 issues, 1790; 10 issues, 1791. (Photostat.)

The North Carolina Minerva and Fayetteville Advertiser, Fayetteville. 27 issues, 1796; 20 issues, 1797; 15 issues, 1798; 4 issues, 1799.

The North-Carolina Journal, Halifax. 19 issues, 1792; 46 issues, 1793; 51 issues, 1794; 52 issues, 1795; 52 issues, 1796; 50 issues, 1797; 48 issues, 1798; 19 issues, 1799; 2 issues, 1800; 1 issue, 1801; 1 issue, 1802; 1 issue, 1803; 1 issue, 1807. (Photostat.)

The North Carolina Gazette, Hillsboro. 1 issue, 1786. (Photostat.)

The European Magazine, London. Monthly. 1 issue, 1801.

The London Chronicle, London. 9 issues, 1766; 9 issues, 1767; 10 issues, 1785.

The Public Ledger, London. 1 issue, 1761.

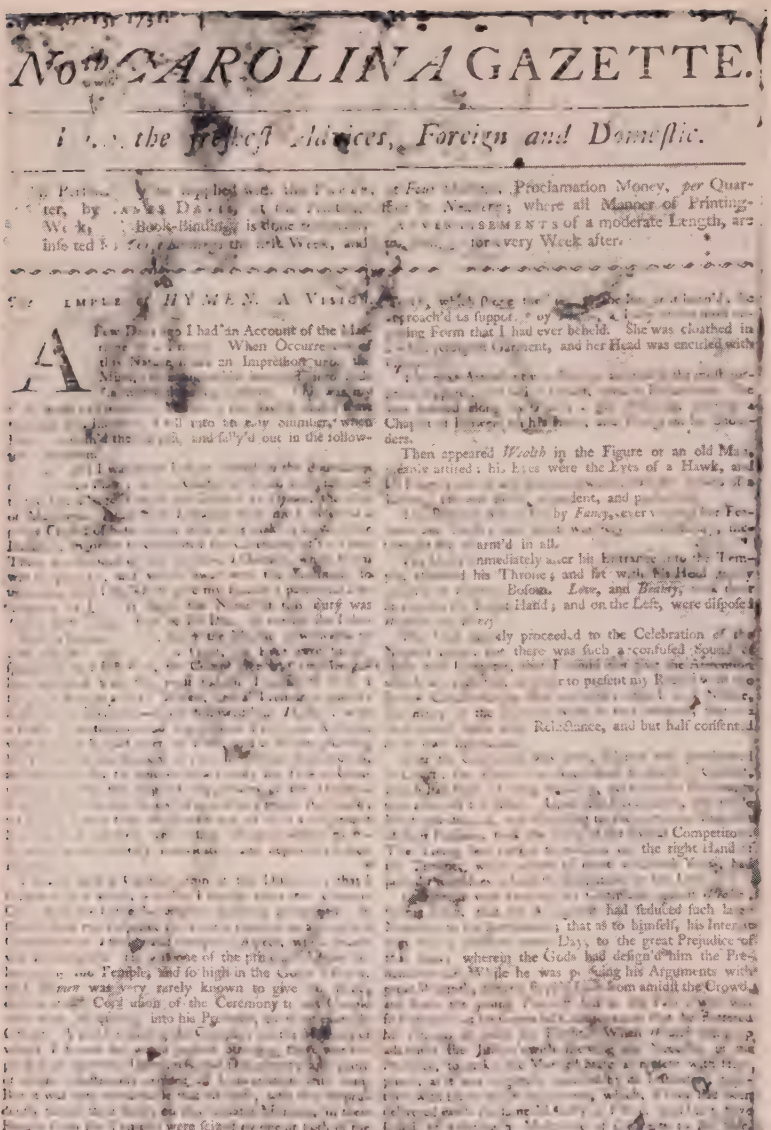
Carolina Centinel (spelling changed to *Sentinel* in 1823), New Bern. 29 issues, 1818; 45 issues, 1819; 50 issues, 1820. (Photostat.)

The Carolina Federal Republican, New Bern. 54 issues, 1812; 52 issues, 1813. (Photostat.)

Martin's North Carolina Gazette, New Bern. 3 issues, 1787. (Photostat.)

The North-Carolina Gazette, New Bern. 2 issues, 1790; 5 issues, 1791; 3 issues, 1793; 2 issues, 1794; 13 issues, 1795; 54 issues, 1796; 11 issues, 1797. (Photostat.)

The Morning Herald, New Bern. 2 issues, 1807. (Photostat.)



NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by JAMES DAVIS, Printer, by Appointment of the Assembly. Where all Manner of Printing-Work, Book-Binding, is done Reasonably. Subscriptions are taken for this Paper, at Proclamation Money, *per* Quarter, and Advertisements of a moderate Length, are inserted for Four Weeks for the first Week, and Two Shillings for every Week after.

THE TEMPLE OF HYMEN. A VISION.

A Few Days ago I had an Account of the Ma[rriage] When Occurrences of this Nature are an Impediment [to] Mind, I [re]tir'd into my Study, where I [re]d the following, and fully'd out in the follow-

[illegible] into my slumbers, when

[illegible] Chapel [illegible] ders.

Then appeared *Wealth* in the Figure of an old Ma[n], [ex]pensively attired; his Eyes were the Eyes of a Hawk, and [his] by *Fancy*, ever [attend]ing her Fe[et]

[illegible] arm'd in all

[illegible] mediately after his Entrance into the Tem[ple] his Throne; and [at] with his Head [in] Bosom. *Love*, and *Beauty*, [on] Hand; and on the Left, were dispose[d]

[illegible] ly proceeded to the Celebration of the [Rites] there was such a confused Sound [of] [illegible] to present my R[equest] Reluctance, and but half consent[ed]

[illegible] Competito[rs] the right Hand [of] had seduced such la[rge] that as to himself, his Inte[rest] Day, to the great Prejudice [of] wherein the Gods had design'd him the Pre[ference] While he was p[leading] his Arguments with [Power] from amidst the Crowd

[illegible] When [illegible] the Ju[dgment] [illegible] Men [illegible] the V[ictory] [illegible] most flew open, [illegible] of Pleasure, [illegible] Heroism [illegible] who was [illegible] the Prize of [illegible] was [illegible] stituted Importance [illegible] Performance of [illegible] Influence

[illegible] Temple of [illegible] Building, I observed the Da[ughters] coming at a small Distance towards it.—The first in the Procession was *Love*, in the Form of a *Cupid*, who was conducted [illegible] upon him the [illegible] and by the tender Regard [illegible] which *Hymen* had upon the Child, I found he was a very great Favourite.

The God followed next, holding in his Hand a flaming

The North Carolina Gazette. Nov. 15. 1751. earliest known issue of a North Carolina newspaper

The New Bern Gazette, New Bern. 6 issues, 1798; 10 issues, 1799; 2 issues, 1800. (Photostat.)

The Newbern Gazette and Political and Miscellaneous Register, New Bern. 1 issue, 1801. (Photostat.)

North Carolina Gazette, New Bern. 1 issue, 1793.

The North Carolina Gazette, New Bern. 1 issue, 1751; 3 issues, 1752; 1 issue, 1753; 1 issue, 1757; 1 issue, 1759; 2 issues, 1768; 1 issue, 1769; 2 issues, 1774; 11 issues, 1775; 25 issues, 1777; 43 issues, 1778. (Originals and photostats.)

The North Carolina Gazette or Impartial Intelligencer, and Weekly General Advertiser, New Bern. 1 issue, 1784.

The North-Carolina Magazine: or Universal Intelligencer, New Bern. 48 issues, 1764; 6 issues, 1765. (Photostat.)

The State Gazette of North Carolina, New Bern. 2 issues, 1787; 2 issues, 1788. (Photostat.) Moved to Edenton between the end of March and July 9, 1788.

Aurora, Philadelphia. 1 issue, 1813. (Photostat.)

The Pennsylvania Journal Weekly Advertiser, Philadelphia. 1754. (Photostat.)

Porcupine's Gazette, Philadelphia. 1 issue, 1798.

The North-Carolina Minerva, and Raleigh Advertiser, Raleigh. 7 issues, 1799; 3 issues, 1800. (Photostat.)

The North Carolina Minerva; or, Anti-Jacobin, Raleigh. 27 issues, 1803; 3 issues, 1804. (Photostat.)

The Minerva, Raleigh. Part of 1 page, 1809. (Photostat.)

The Raleigh Minerva, Raleigh. 1 issue, 1815; 10 issues, 1816; 1 issue, 1817. (Photostat.)

The Star, Raleigh. 5 issues, 1811.

Star, and North Carolina State Gazette, Raleigh. 1 issue, 1816; 1 issue, 1828; 17 issues, 1829; 1 issue, 1830; 14 issues, 1832; 1 issue, 1834.

The North-Carolina Mercury and Salisbury Advertiser, Salisbury. 2 issues, 1799. (Photostat.)

Political Synopsis, Tarboro. 1 issue, 1814; 1 issue, 1815.

American Recorder, Washington. 1 issue, 1815; 3 issues, 1816; 2 issues, 1818; 25 issues, 1819.

Supplement to the Virginia Gazette, Williamsburg, Va. 1 issue, 1754. (Photostat.)

The Virginia Gazette, Williamsburg, Va. 1 issue, 1775; 1 issue, 1776; 1 issue, 1778. (Photostat.)

The Cape-Fear Mercury, Wilmington. 1 issue, 1769; 3 issues, 1773; 2 issues, 1774; 5 issues, 1775. (Photostats and originals.)

The Cape-Fear Recorder, Wilmington. 1 issue, 1818. (Photostat.)

The Wilmington Centinel and General Advertiser, Wilmington. 1 issue, 1788. (Photostat.)

The Wilmington Chronicle and North Carolina Advertiser, Wilmington. 6 issues, 1795; 3 issues, 1796. (Photostat.)

Hall's Wilmington Gazette, Wilmington. 15 issues, 1797; 11 issues, 1798; 11 issues, 1799. (Photostat.)

The North Carolina Gazette, Wilmington. 1 issue, 1765; 2 issues, 1766. (Photostat.)

The Wilmington Gazette, Wilmington. 1 issue, 1809. (Photostat.)

9. PAMPHLETS

Approximately 3,000 pamphlets, 1748-1942. Account books, addresses, almanacs, bibliographies, college and commercial catalogs, constitutions, diaries, directories, programs, and sermons, relating to such a wide variety of topics as agriculture, archaeology, art, aviation, banks, biography, bonds, celebrations, the census, charters, cities and towns, chambers of commerce, churches (Baptist, Lutheran, Methodist, Episcopal, Moravian, Morman, Protestant Episcopal, Presbyterian, and other denominations), clubs, Congress, conventions, counties, courts, the Duke estate, education, electricity, engineers, fraternal orders, genealogy, the general assembly, geology, highways, hospitals, Indians, the League of Nations, libraries, the Lost Colony, medicine, memorials, music, museums, navigation, the Negro, North Carolina, politics, prohibition, public lands, railroads, religion, Roanoke Island, slavery, the soil, the tariff, taxes, transportation, and waterways.

10. TEXTBOOKS

Approximately 100 textbooks, 1784-1864 and undated. Mostly printed, but a few manuscript. Grammars, histories, readers, catechisms, and others.

Appendix IV

PUBLICATIONS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

*From its Organization in 1903 through June 30, 1942**

1. VOLUMES OF DOCUMENTS, CALENDARS OR INVENTORIES OF DOCUMENTS, OR OTHER MATERIALS

Literary and historical activities in North Carolina, 1900-1905.* [Compiled and edited by W. J. Peele, assisted by E. P. Moses and Clarence H. Poe.] Vol. I. 1907. Pp. viii, 623.

The beginnings of public education in North Carolina. A documentary history, 1790-1840. [Edited] by Charles L. Coon. Two vols. Vol. I. 1908. Pp. xlvii, 531; vol. II. 1908. Pp. vii, 532-1077.

The correspondence of Jonathan Worth. Collected and edited by J. G. de Roulhac Hamilton. Two vols. Vol. I. 1908. Pp. xiii, 656; vol. II. 1909. Pp. ii, 659-1313.

The papers of Archibald D. Murphey.* Edited by William Henry Hoyt. Two vols. Vol. I. 1914. Pp. xxxiv, 399; vol. II. 1914. Pp. iv, 508.

North Carolina schools and academies, 1790-1840. A documentary history.* [Edited] by Charles L. Coon. 1915. Pp. lii, 846.

The papers of Thomas Ruffin.* Collected and edited by J. G. de Roulhac Hamilton. Four vols. Vol. I. 1918. Pp. 641; vol. II. 1918. Pp. xv, 625; vol. III. 1920. Pp. 464; vol. IV. 1920. Pp. 403.

Christoph Von Graffenried's account of the founding of New Bern.* Edited with an historical introduction and an English translation. [Edited] by Vincent H. Todd, in cooperation with Julius Goebel. 1920. Pp. 434.

Records of the Moravians in North Carolina. Edited by Adelaide L. Fries. Five vols. Vol. I, 1752-1777.* 1922. Pp. 511; vol. II, 1752-1775. 1925. Pp. viii, 513-973; vol. III, 1776-1779.* 1926. Pp. 975-1490; vol. IV, 1780-1783.* 1930. Pp. 1491-1962; vol. V, 1784-1793. 1941. Pp. ix, 1963-2450.

The papers of John Steele. Edited by H. M. Wagstaff. Two vols. Vol. I. 1924. Pp. xxviii, 464; vol. II. 1924. Pp. 467-929.

Diary of Colonel Joseph Hyde Pratt, commanding 105th Engineers, A. E. F.* Reprinted from the North Carolina historical review with additions. 1926. Pp. iii, 318.

Calendars of manuscript collections. Vol. I. Prepared from original manuscripts in the collections of the North Carolina Historical Commission by D. L. Corbitt. 1926. Pp. iii, 351.

Some eighteenth century tracts concerning North Carolina, with introductions and notes. [Edited] by William K. Boyd. Reprinted from the North Carolina historical review. 1927. Pp. viii, 508.

*All items marked with an asterisk are out of print.

William Byrd's histories of the dividing line betwixt Virginia and North Carolina, with introductions and notes.* [Edited] by William K. Boyd. 1929. Pp. xxvii, 341.

The papers of Randolph Abbott Shotwell. Edited by J. G. de Roulhac Hamilton with the collaboration of Rebecca Cameron. Three vols. Vol. I. 1929.* Pp. xxv, 511; vol. II. 1931.* Pp. 581; vol. III. 1936. Pp. iii, 457.

The historical records of North Carolina. Three vols. Prepared by the Historical Records Survey of the Works Progress Administration. Edited by Charles Christopher Crittenden and Dan Lacy. With a preface by Luther H. Evans. Vol. I. The county records, Alamance through Columbus. 1938. Pp. x, 491; vol. II. The county records, Craven through Moore. 1938. Pp. ix, 568; vol. III. The county records, Nash through Yancey. 1939. Pp. x, 760.

Introduction to the county records of North Carolina including the general introduction to the historical records of North Carolina. Reprinted from the historical records of North Carolina, vol. I, prepared by the Historical Records Survey of the Works Progress Administration. Edited by Charles Christopher Crittenden and Dan Lacy. 1938. Pp. 141.

Guide of the manuscript collections in the archives of the North Carolina Historical Commission. Prepared by the North Carolina Historical Records Survey Project, Division of Community Service Programs, Work Projects Administration. Sponsored by the North Carolina Historical Commission. Raleigh. 1942. Pp. v, 216.

2. LEGISLATIVE MANUALS

A pocket manual of North Carolina for the use of members of the general assembly, Session 1909. 1909. Pp. 281.

A pocket manual of North Carolina for the use of members of the general assembly. Session 1911.* Compiled and edited by R. D. W. Connor. 1911. Pp. 315.

A manual of North Carolina issued by the North Carolina Historical Commission for the use of members of the general assembly, Session 1913.* Compiled and edited by R. D. W. Connor. 1913. Pp. 1053.

A manual of North Carolina issued by the North Carolina Historical Commission for the use of members of the general assembly, Session 1913.* Compiled and edited by R. D. W. Connor. 1913. Pp. 318.†

A manual of North Carolina issued by the North Carolina Historical Commission for the use of members of the general assembly, Session 1915.* Compiled and edited by R. D. W. Connor. 1915. Pp. 356.

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†This volume contains material relating merely to the legislature of 1913, whereas the larger manual for 1913 (the item immediately preceding) contains this same material, and, in addition, a wide variety of data on the various branches of the state's government and on other matters covering the entire period of North Carolina history before 1913.

North Carolina manual issued by the North Carolina Historical Commission for the use of members of the general assembly, session 1917.* Compiled and edited by R. D. W. Connor. 1917. Pp. 452.

North Carolina manual, 1919.* Compiled and edited by R. D. W. Connor. 1918. Pp. 459.

North Carolina manual, 1921.* Compiled and edited by R. D. W. Connor. 1921. Pp. 486.

North Carolina manual, 1923.* Compiled and edited by R. B. House. 1923. Pp. 508.

North Carolina manual, 1925.* Compiled and edited by R. B. House. 1925. Pp. viii, 583.

North Carolina manual, 1927.* Compiled and edited by A. R. Newsome. 1927. Pp. 560.

North Carolina manual, 1929.* Compiled and edited by A. R. Newsome. 1929. Pp. 618.

3. NUMBERED BULLETINS

Bulletin no. 1. The North Carolina Historical Commission. Creation and organization; duties and powers; plans and purposes.* By R. D. W. Connor. 1907. Pp. 16. Reprinted 1916.*

Bulletin no. 2. The North Carolina historical exhibit at the Jamestown ter-centennial exposition. Norfolk, Virginia. April 29-December 1, 1907. Prepared by Mary Hilliard Hinton. 1907. Pp. 44. Reprinted 1916.

Bulletin no. 3. The second biennial report of the North Carolina Historical Commission, 1906-1908. 1909. Pp. 18. Reprinted 1916.

Bulletin no. 4. David Paton, architect of the North Carolina state capitol. An address by Samuel A. Ashe, delivered in the senate chamber of the state capitol at Raleigh, March 12, 1909, upon the presentation of the portrait of David Paton to the state, and its acceptance by Governor W. W. Kitchin. 1909.* Pp. 16. Reprinted 1916.

Bulletin no. 5. The great seal of the state of North Carolina, 1666-1909.* By J. Bryan Grimes, 1909. Pp. 26. Reprinted [1912]* and 1916.*

Bulletin no. 6. The significance of history in a democracy.* By C. Alphonso Smith. An address delivered at the unveiling of a monument to the Muse of History on the Guilford Battle Ground, near Greensboro, N. C., July 3, 1909. 1909. Pp. 11.

Bulletin no. 7. Address at the unveiling of the bust of W. A. Graham by the North Carolina Historical Commission in the rotunda of the state capitol.* Delivered in the hall of the house of representatives, January 12, 1910. 1910. Pp. 92.

Bulletin no. 8. Canova's statue of Washington.* By R. D. W. Connor. 1910. Pp. 96.

Bulletin no. 9. The third biennial report of the North Carolina Historical Commission. December 1, 1908 to November 30, 1910. 1910. Pp. 56.

Bulletin no. 10. Addresses at the unveiling of the bust of Matt W. Ransom by the North Carolina Historical Commission in the rotunda of the state capitol at Raleigh. Delivered in the hall of the house of representatives. January 11, 1911. 1911. Pp. 55.

Bulletin no. 11. Proceedings of the eleventh and twelfth annual meetings of the State Literary and Historical Association, Raleigh, N. C. Eleventh annual session January 12, 1911. Twelfth annual session November 27-28, 1911.* Compiled by Clarence Poe. 1912. Pp. 137.

Bulletin no. 12. Proceedings of the thirteenth annual session of the State Literary and Historical Association of North Carolina. Raleigh, December 3-4, 1912.* Compiled by Clarence Poe. 1913. Pp. 128.

Bulletin no. 13. The fourth biennial report of the North Carolina Historical Commission. December 1, 1910 to November 30, 1912.* 1912. Pp. 16.

Bulletin no. 14. The North Carolina state flag.* By W. R. Edmonds. 1913. Pp. 15.

Bulletin no. 15. Proceedings and addresses of the fourteenth annual session of the State Literary and Historical Association of North Carolina. Raleigh. November 20-21, 1913.* Compiled by R. D. W. Connor. 1913. Pp. 131.

Bulletin no. 16. Addresses at the unveiling of the memorial to the North Carolina women of the Confederacy. Presented to the state by the late Ashley Horne.* Compiled by R. D. W. Connor. 1914. Pp. 27.

Bulletin no. 17. Fifth biennial report of the North Carolina Historical Commission. December 1, 1912 to November 30, 1914. 1914. Pp. 23.

Bulletin no. 18. Proceedings and addresses of the fifteenth annual session of the State Literary and Historical Association. Raleigh. December 1-2, 1914. Compiled by R. D. W. Connor. 1915. Pp. 150.

Bulletin no. 19. Autobiography of Asa Biggs. Including a journal of a trip from North Carolina to New York in 1832.* Edited by R. D. W. Connor. 1915. Pp. 51.

Bulletin no. 20. Proceedings of the sixteenth annual session of the State Literary and Historical Association of North Carolina. Raleigh. November 8-9, 1914.* Compiled by R. D. W. Connor. 1916. Pp. 120.

Bulletin no. 21. Sixth biennial report of the North Carolina Historical Commission. December 1, 1914, to November 30, 1916.* 1916. Pp. 26.

Bulletin no. 22. Proceedings of the seventeenth annual session of the State Literary and Historical Association of North Carolina. Raleigh. December 5-6, 1916.* Compiled by R. D. W. Connor. 1917. Pp. 95.

Bulletin no. 23. Proceedings of the eighteenth annual session of the State Literary and Historical Association of North Carolina.

Raleigh. November 20-21, 1917.* Compiled by R. D. W. Connor. 1918. Pp. 133.

Bulletin no. 24. Seventh biennial report of the North Carolina Historical Commission. December 1, 1916, to November 30, 1918.* 1919. Pp. 27.

Bulletin no. 25. Proceedings of the State Literary and Historical Association.* Compiled by R. D. W. Connor, 1919. Pp. 146.

Bulletin no. 26. Proceedings of the nineteenth annual session of the State Literary and Historical Association. Raleigh. November 20-21, 1919.* Compiled by R. D. W. Connor, 1920. Pp. 137.

Bulletin no. 27. Eighth biennial report of the North Carolina Historical Commission. December 1, 1918, to November 30, 1920. 1921. Pp. 40.

Bulletin no. 28. Proceedings of the twentieth and twenty-first annual session of the State Literary and Historical Association of North Carolina. Raleigh. December 2-3, 1920-December 1-2, 1921.* Compiled by R. B. House. 1922. Pp. 128.

Bulletin no. 29. Ninth biennial report of the North Carolina Historical Commission. December 1, 1920, to November 30, 1922. 1923. Pp. 39.

Bulletin no. 30. Proceedings of the twenty-second annual session of the State Literary and Historical Association of North Carolina. Raleigh. December 7-8, 1922. Compiled by R. B. House, 1923. Pp. 101.

Bulletin no. 31. Tenth biennial report of the North Carolina Historical Commission. December 1, 1922, to November 30, 1924.* 1925. Pp. 28.

Bulletin no. 32. Handbook of county records deposited with the North Carolina Historical Commission.* A report by D. L. Corbitt. 1925. Pp. 45.

Bulletin no. 33. Eleventh biennial report of the North Carolina Historical Commission. December 1, 1924, to November 30, 1926. 1927. Pp. 34.

Bulletin no. 34. Twelfth biennial report of the North Carolina Historical Commission. December 1, 1926, to June 30, 1928. 1928. Pp. 32.

Bulletin no. 35. Thirteenth biennial report of the North Carolina Historical Commission. July 1, 1928 to June 30, 1930.* 1930. Pp. 48.

Bulletin no. 36. Fourteenth biennial report of the North Carolina Historical Commission. July 1, 1930 to June 30, 1932. 1932. Pp. 26.

Bulletin no. 37. Fifteenth biennial report of the North Carolina Historical Commission. July 1, 1932 to June 30, 1934. 1934. Pp. 23.

Bulletin no. 38. Sixteenth biennial report of the North Carolina Historical Commission. July 1, 1934, to June 30, 1936. 1936. Pp. 31.

Bulletin no. 39. Seventeenth biennial report of the North Carolina Historical Commission. July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1938. 1938. Pp. 40.

Bulletin no. 40. Eighteenth biennial report of the North Carolina Historical Commission. July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1940. 1940. Pp. 44.

Bulletin no. 41. Guide to depositories of manuscript collections in North Carolina. Prepared by the North Carolina Historical Records Survey Project, Division of Professional and Service Projects, Work Projects Administration. 1940. Pp. 18.

4. OTHER PAMPHLETS AND LEAFLETS

Report of the Historical Commission to Governor Charles B. Aycock, 1903-1905.* 1904. Pp. 7.

Five points in the record of North Carolina in the great war of 1861-65. Report of the committee appointed by the North Carolina Literary and Historical Associations, 1904. Pp. 79.

Advance sheets of literary and historical activities in North Carolina, 1900-1905.* Compiled and edited by W. J. Peele and Clarence H. Poe. Vol. I. Part I, The State Literary and Historical Association, 1904. Pp. 128; Part II, Reports of historical organizations in North Carolina;† Part III, Other organizations doing historical work, 1905. Pp. 33; Part IV, Appendix, 1905. Pp. 20.

Notes on colonial North Carolina, 1700-1750, by J. Bryan Grimes.* Reprinted in 1905 from the North Carolina booklet. Vol. V, no. 2 (Oct., 1905). Pp. 69.

A state library building and department of archives and records. An address delivered by R. D. W. Connor before the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association at Raleigh, November 15, 1906.* Reprinted [1907] by the North Carolina Historical Commission from the North Carolina booklet, vol. VI, no. 3 (January, 1907). Pp. 20.

The beginnings of English-America: Sir Walter Raleigh's efforts to plant an English colony on Roanoke Island, 1584-1587.* By R. D. W. Connor. 1907. Pp. 39.

North Carolina history leaflets.* (Reprinted by the North Carolina Historical Commission for use in the schools of North Carolina.) Series I, nos. 1 to 7 [1910]. (Reprinted from Hakluyt's voyages. Spelling modernized.) The first voyage made to the coasts of America, with two barks, wherein were captains M. Philip Amadas and M. Arthur Barlowe who discovered part of the country now called Virginia. Anno 1584. Series I, number 1. Pp. 7; The voyage made by Sir Richard Grenville for Sir Walter Raleigh to Virginia in the year 1585. Series 1, number 2. Pp. 2; The first English settlement in America. Ralph Lane's colony on Roanoke Island, 1585-1586. Part one. Series 1, number 3. Pp. 7; The first English settlement in America. Ralph Lane's colony on

†It has been impossible to locate a copy of Part II, though The North Carolina Historical Commission. Creation and organization; duties and powers; plans and purposes (1907), p. 15, states that this was published.

Roanoke Island, 1585-1586. Part two. Series 1, number 4. Pp. 6; The third voyage made by a ship, sent in the year 1586 to the relief of the colony planted in Virginia at the sole charge of Sir Walter Raleigh. Series 1, number 5. Pp. 2; The Lost Colony. Series 1, number 6. Pp. 6; Search for the Lost Colony, 1590. Series 1, number 7. Pp. 7.

Exercises in connection with the presentation to the state by the North Carolina Historical Commission of the bust of John Motley Morehead. Hall of the house of representatives, December 4, 1912.* By R. D. W. Connor [1913]. Pp. 26. (These exercises were also printed in Bulletin no. 12, which contains the proceedings of the thirteenth annual session of the State Literary and Historical Association of North Carolina.)

Guide to the Hall of History of North Carolina.* Prepared by Fred A. Olds. 1914. Pp. 97.

Chart showing origin of North Carolina counties. By D. L. Corbitt of the North Carolina Historical Commission and L. Polk Denmark of the State Highway and Public Works Commission. 1940. P. 1.

A plan for marking historic places in North Carolina.* 1917. By R. D. W. Connor. Pp. 7.

Do your part. Make North Carolina's war record complete.* The North Carolina Historical Commission, collector of war records, Raleigh. 1919. Pp. 20.

An aftermath of vainglory.* [1919]. Pp. 4.

The North Carolina historical review. Issued quarterly. Vol. IV, no. 3. July, 1927.* A brochure. Pp. 7.

Guide to North Carolina historical highway markers. 1939. Pp. 31.

Guide to North Carolina historical highway markers. Second edition. 1940. Pp. 43.

How the North Carolina Historical Commission serves the public. 1940. Pp. 4.

The Hall of History, under the administration of the North Carolina Historical Commission. 1940. Pp. 4.

The Hall of History. North Carolina's historical museum, under the administration of the North Carolina Historical Commission. 1941. Pp. 4.

Money problems of early Tar Heels. By Mattie Erma Parker. 1942. Pp. 14.

The North Carolina state flag. By W. R. Edmonds. Revised by D. L. Corbitt. 1942. Pp. 14.

Regulations governing the use of the collections of the North Carolina Historical Commission.* By R. D. W. Connor. Pp. 3.

5. THE NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL REVIEW

The North Carolina historical review. Issued quarterly. Vol. I, no. 1. January, 1924, to date.

6. PUBLICATIONS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY, FROM ITS ORGANIZATION IN 1915 UNTIL APRIL 1, 1933, WHEN IT WAS TRANSFERRED TO THE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Bulletin no. 1. Amendments to the revisal of 1905 enacted by the general assembly of North Carolina. 1907-1915.* Compiled by W. S. Wilson, 1915. Pp. 169.

Bulletin no. 2. Amendments to revisal of 1905 by the general assembly of 1915.* Compiled by W. S. Wilson, 1915. Pp. 87.

Bulletin no. 3. Amendments to the consolidated statutes enacted by the general assembly of North Carolina, extra session of 1920 and regular session, 1921.* Compiled by H. M. London. Part I. 1921. Pp. 47.

Bulletin no. 4. Amendments to the consolidated statutes enacted by the general assembly of North Carolina, extra session December, 1921.* Compiled by H. M. London, 1922. Pp. 24.

Bulletin no. 5. Amendments to the consolidated statutes enacted by the general assembly of North Carolina, regular session 1923.* Compiled by H. M. London, 1923. Pp. 43.

Bulletin no. 6. Amendments to the consolidated statutes enacted by the general assembly of North Carolina, extra session 1924, and regular session 1925.* Compiled by H. M. London. 1925. Pp. 62.

Bulletin no. 7. Amendments to the consolidated statutes enacted by the general assembly of North Carolina, regular session 1927.* Compiled by H. M. London, 1927. Pp. 45.

Bulletin no. 8. Amendments to the consolidated statutes enacted by the general assembly of North Carolina, regular session 1929.* Compiled by H. M. London, 1929. Pp. 44.

Bulletin no. 9. Amendments to the consolidated statutes enacted by the general assembly of North Carolina, regular session 1931. Compiled by H. M. London, 1931.* Pp. 52.

Synopsis of the game laws of North Carolina including amendments of general assembly of 1921 (regular session).* Compiled by H. M. London. [1921]. Pp. 32.

Synopsis of the game laws of North Carolina including amendments of general assembly of 1924 (extra session).* Compiled by H. M. London. [1924]. Pp. 39.

Synopsis of the game laws of North Carolina including amendments of general assembly of 1925.* Compiled by H. M. London. [1925.] Pp. 52.

Directory of the state and county officials of North Carolina, 1919.* [1919.] Pp. 55.

Directory of the state and county officials of North Carolina. Revised. Members of the legislature, 1919-1920.* [1920.] Pp. 63.

Directory of the state and county officials of North Carolina. Members of the legislature, 1921.* Compiled by H. M. London. [1921.] Pp. 61.

Directory of the state and county officials of North Carolina and members of the general assembly. January, 1923.* Compiled by H. M. London. [1923.] Pp. 71.

Directory of the state and county officials of North Carolina and members of the general assembly. January, 1925.* Compiled by H. M. London. [1925.] Pp. 75.

Directory of the state and county officials of North Carolina and members of the general assembly. January, 1927.* Compiled by H. M. London. [1927.] Pp. 78.

Directory of the state and county officials of North Carolina and members of the general assembly. January, 1929.* Compiled by H. M. London. [1929.] Pp. 82.

Directory of the state and county officials of North Carolina and members of the general assembly. January, 1931.* Compiled by H. M. London. [1931.] Pp. 82.

Directory of the state and county officials of North Carolina and members of the general assembly. January, 1933.* Compiled by H. M. London. [1933.] Pp. 81.

Official vote for United States Senator, members Corporation Commission, chief justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court, judges of the superior court, Congressmen, solicitors and constitutional amendment cast at the November election, 1918, and list of members of the general assembly.* Issued by W. S. Wilson. [1918.] Pp. 39.

Official vote for President, United States senator, representatives in Congress, governor and other state officers, and constitutional amendments cast at the November election, 1920, and list of members of the general assembly.* Compiled by H. M. London. [1920.] Pp. 32.

Official vote for member Corporation Commission, associate justice of the Supreme Court, judges of the superior courts, Congressmen, solicitors and constitutional amendment, cast at the November election, 1922, and list of members of the general assembly.* Compiled by Henry M. London. [1922.] Pp. 31.

Official vote for President, United States senator, representatives in Congress, governor and other state officers, and constitutional amendments cast at the November election, 1924, and list of members of the general assembly.* Compiled by H. M. London. [1924.] Pp. 45.

Official vote for United States Senator, representatives in Congress, chief justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court, judge of the superior courts, members of the Corporation Commission, solicitors, constitutional amendment and referendum cast at the November election, 1926, and primaries of June 5 and July 3, 1926, and list of the general assembly, Session 1927.* Compiled by H. M. London. [1927.] Pp. 53.

Official vote for President, representatives in Congress, governor and other state officers and constitutional amendments cast at the

November election, 1928, and primary of June 2, 1928, and list of members of the general assembly.* Compiled by H. M. London. [1928.] Pp. 40.

North Carolina court calendar. July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1925.* Compiled by H. M. London. [1923.] P. 1.

North Carolina court calendar. July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1927.* Compiled by H. M. London. [1925.] P. 1.

North Carolina court calendar. July 1, 1927, to June 30, 1929.* Compiled by H. M. London. [1927.] P. 1.

North Carolina court calendar. July 1, 1929 to June 30, 1931.* Compiled by H. M. London. [1929.] P. 1.

North Carolina court calendar. July 1, 1931 to June 30, 1933.* Compiled by H. M. London. [1931.] P. 1.

North Carolina blue book.* Compiled and edited by W. S. Wilson, 1918. Pp. 310.

North Carolina manual. 1931.* Compiled and edited by H. M. London, 1931. Pp. 230.

North Carolina manual. 1933.* Compiled and edited by H. M. London, 1933. Pp. 205.

The improvement and care of rural cemeteries.* W. S. Wilson, 1917. Pp. 13.

7. PUBLICATIONS WRITTEN OR EDITED BY MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION'S STAFF IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR OFFICIAL DUTIES, BUT NOT PUBLISHED BY THE COMMISSION

Public letters and papers of Thomas Walter Bickett, governor of North Carolina, 1917-1921.* Compiled by Santford Martin. Edited by R. B. House. Printing Commission. 1923. Pp. vi, 394.

Public papers and letters of Cameron Morrison, governor of North Carolina, 1921-1925.* Compiled by William H. Richardson. Edited by D. L. Corbitt. Printing Commission. 1927. Pp. xlviii, 365.

Public papers and letters of Angus Wilton McLean, governor of North Carolina, 1925-1929. Edited by David Leroy Corbitt. Council of State. 1931. Pp. xxvii, 921.

Public papers and letters of Oliver Max Gardner, governor of North Carolina, 1929-1933.* Compiled by Edwin Gill. Edited by David Leroy Corbitt. Council of State. 1937. Pp. lxiii, 788.

A history of North Carolina in the War between the States. By Daniel Harvey Hill. Two vols. Edwards & Broughton Company. 1926. Vol. I, Bethel to Sharpsburg. Pp. 436; vol. II, Bethel to Sharpsburg. Pp. 457. [The Historical Commission bore part of the expense of publication.]

The preservation of local archives. A guide for public officials.* Prepared by the Public Archives Commission under the direction of

the American Historical Association. [By A. R. Newsome, chairman of the Public Archives Commission.] Washington, D. C. 1932. Pp. 16.

Caswell County in the World War, 1917-1918. Service records of Caswell County men.* Compiled by George A. Anderson, superintendent of public instruction for Caswell County. Edited for the press by R. B. House, 1921. Pp. 201.

Program of exercises for North Carolina day.* Compiled by R. D. W. Connor, issued by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. (The settlements of the Germans) Friday, December 18, 1908. [1908.] Pp. 96; (western North Carolina) Friday, December 17, 1909. [1909.] Pp. 68; (poets and poetry of North Carolina) Friday, December 23, 1910. [1910.] Pp. 48; (local history) Friday, December 22, 1911. [1911.] Pp. 56; (Charles Brantley Aycock) Friday, December 6, 1912. [1912.] Pp. 32.

North Carolina Day, Friday, November 11, 1921. Armistice Day, North Carolina in the World War.* Compiled by R. B. House. Issued by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. [1921.] Pp. 72.

Tar Heel history. A series of articles written for the North Carolina Public School Bulletin, published monthly, September to May of each year, by the State Department of Public Instruction. By C. C. Crittenden: North Carolina history and the present world crisis, September, 1940. The state historical marker program, October, 1940. The Carolina gold rush, November, 1940. The state Hall of History, December, 1940. A brief history of the State Capitol, January, 1941. North Carolina history in a nutshell, February, 1941 . The route of De Soto's march, March, 1941. Spanish raids on North Carolina, April, 1941. The British invasion of North Carolina, 1813, May, 1941. By Geraldine Coburn: The Tuscarora war, September, 1941. North Carolina in the building of the United States Navy, October, 1941. The Dismal Swamp Canal, November, 1941. Raleigh's experimental railroad, 1833, December, 1941. The flight of President Davis, January, 1942. Susan Dimock, North Carolina's first woman physician, February, 1942. A history of the North Carolina capital, March, 1942. Johnston Blakeley—gallant seaman, April, 1942. The State Bank of North Carolina, May, 1942.

8. PUBLICATIONS WRITTEN PRIVATELY BY THE COLLECTOR OF THE HALL OF HISTORY, PUBLISHED BY THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY, BUT PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF, AND DISTRIBUTED BY, THE HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Tar Heel tales. Prepared under the direction of the North Carolina Historical Commission. Sponsored and published by Commercial Printing Company, inc., Raleigh, and broadcast by Radio Station WPTF, Raleigh, March 10, 1938. No. 1. Captured by the Indians. Pp. 4; March 17, 1938. No. 2. The Carolina pirates. Pp. 4; March 24, 1938. No. 3. The Moravian doctor. Pp. 4;

March 31, 1938. No. 4. The Sons of Liberty and the Stamp Act. Reprinted by the North Carolina Historical Commission, 1941. Pp. 4; April 7, 1938. No. 5. The Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge. Pp. 4; April 14, 1938. No. 6. Lafayette's visit to North Carolina. Pp. 4; April 21, 1938. No. 7. Old Charley. Pp. 4; April 28, 1938. No. 8. The founding of Dix Hill. Pp. 4.

Appendix V

PUBLICATIONS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL RECORDS SURVEY*

A Work Projects Administration project sponsored by the Historical Commission

INVENTORIES OF THE COUNTY RECORDS

The Historical Records of North Carolina: The County Records.† Edited by Charles Christopher Crittenden and Dan Lacy. Three vols. Vol. I. Alamance through Columbus. 1938. Pp. xi, 491; vol. II. Craven through Moore. 1938. Pp. xi, 568; vol. III. Nash through Yancey. 1939. Pp. x, 750. (Raleigh: The North Carolina Historical Commission.)

INVENTORIES OF THE STATE ARCHIVES OF NORTH CAROLINA

Series 2. Agencies of Fiscal Control: no. 4. Local Government Commission.‡ Mimeographed. 1941. Pp. iv, 32.

Series 4. Regulatory Agencies: no. 3. Insurance Department.‡ Mimeographed. 1940. Pp. iv, 78; no. 4. State Board of Alcoholic Control.‡ Mimeographed. 1939. Pp. iv, 12; nos. 5-27. Licensing Boards.‡ Mimeographed. 1941. Pp. vii, 123.

Series 8. Social Service Agencies: no. 1. North Carolina State Board of Health.‡ Mimeographed. 1941. Pp. vi, 121; no. 20. Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrial School.‡ Mimeographed, 1941. Pp. iv, 12.

Series 9. Miscellaneous Agencies: no. 1. North Carolina Historical Commission.‡ Mimeographed. 1940. Pp. iv, 13; nos. 2-4. State Library, Library Commission of North Carolina, and State Board of Elections.‡ Mimeographed. 1941. Pp. vii, 27; no. 5. Board of Advisers of the Veterans Loan Fund. Mimeographed.‡ 1940. Pp. iv, 22; no. 10. North Carolina Rural Electrification Authority.‡ Mimeographed. 1940. Pp. iv, 9.

GUIDES TO, OR CALENDARS OF, PUBLIC MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS

Guide to Depositories of Manuscript Collections in North Carolina.§ 1940. Pp. 18. (Raleigh: The North Carolina Historical Commission.)

Guide to the Manuscript Collections in the Duke University Library.‡ Mimeographed. 1939. Pp. v, 165.

*Printed unless otherwise indicated.
†Distributed free by the Historical Commission, except for a mailing fee of $.25 per volume.
‡No longer available for distribution.
§Free.

Guide to Manuscripts in the Southern Historical Collection of the University of North Carolina. 1941. Pp. viii, 204. (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press.)

Guide to the Manuscript Collections in the Archives of the North Carolina Historical Commission.† 1942. Pp. v, 216. (Raleigh: The North Carolina Historical Commission.)

A Calendar of the Bartlett Yancey Papers in the Southern Historical Collection of the University of North Carolina.‡ Mimeographed. 1940. Pp. iv, 48.

Guide to the Manuscripts in the Archives of the Moravian Church in America, Southern Province.‡ Mimeographed. 1942. Pp. vii, 136.

List of the *Papeless Procedentes de Cuba* (Cuban Papers) in the Archives of the North Carolina Historical Commission.‡ Mimeographed. Pp. vi, 81.

INVENTORIES OF THE CHURCH ARCHIVES OF NORTH CAROLINA

Southern Baptist Convention: Alleghany Association.‡ Mimeographed. 1940. Pp. vi, 12; Brunswick Association.‡ Mimeographed. 1941. Pp. vi, 23; Central Association.‡ Mimeographed. 1941. Pp. vi, 40; Flat River Association.‡ Mimeographed. 1941. Pp. vi, 39; Raleigh Association.‡ Mimeographed. 1940. Pp. vi, 56; Stanly Association.‡ Mimeographed. 1941. Pp. vi, 33; Yancey Association.‡ Mimeographed. 1942. Pp. vii, 45.

VITAL STATISTICS PUBLICATIONS

Guide to Vital Statistics Records in North Carolina, vol. I, Public Vital Statistics.‡ Mimeographed. 1942. Pp. vii, 62.

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†Distributed free by the Historical Commission, except for a mailing fee of $.25.
‡No longer available for distribution.

Appendix VI

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SURVEY OF FEDERAL ARCHIVES*

A Work Projects Administration project sponsored by the Historical Commission

INVENTORY OF FEDERAL ARCHIVES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Series II. The Federal Courts. 1940. Pp. 113.

Series III. The Department of the Treasury. 1939. Pp. 151.

Series IV. The Department of War. 1940. Pp. 91.

Series V. The Department of Justice. 1939. Pp. 32.

Series VII. The Department of the Navy. 1939. Pp. 12.

Series VIII. The Department of the Interior. 1940. Pp. 36.

Series IX. The Department of Agriculture. 1939. 3 parts. Pp. 423.

Series X. The Department of Commerce. 1939. Pp. 32.

Series XI. The Department of Labor. 1940. Pp. 10.

Series XII. The Veterans' Administration. 1940. Pp. 18.

Series XIII. The Civil Works Administration. 1940. Pp. 16.

Series XV. The Works Progress Administration. 1940. Pp. 158.

Series XVI. The Farm Credit Administration. 1940. Pp. 26.

Series XVII. Miscellaneous Agencies. 1940: Part 1. The Emergency Conservation Work. Pp. 1-52; Part 2. The Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works. Pp. 53-63; Part 3. The Federal Home Loan Bank Board. Pp. 64-74; Part 4. The Federal Housing Administration. Pp. 75-81; Part 5. The National Emergency Council. Pp. 82-85; Part 6. The National Youth Administration. Pp. 86-101; Part 7. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Pp. 102-107; Part 8. The Tennessee Valley Authority. Pp. 108-113; Part 9. The United States Civil Service Commission. Pp. 114-116; and Part 10. The United States Railroad Administration. Pp. 117-123.

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*Mimeographed. No longer available for distribution. Series I and XIV have not been published.

Appendix VII

BUSTS, TABLETS, AND MARKERS PLACED BY THE HISTORICAL COMMISSION

1. BUSTS AND STATUES:

   Four marble busts in the rotunda of the State Capitol:

   William A. Graham (purchased by the Commission)

   Matt W. Ransom (purchased by the Commission with funds raised through private subscription by Mr. Robert W. Winston)

   Samuel Johnston (presented to the Commission by the North Carolina Grand Lodge of Masons)

   John Motley Morehead (presented to the Commission by Governor Morehead's grandsons, John Motley Morehead and J. Lindsay Patterson)

   A statue and a bust, paid for in part by the Commission:

   A marble statue of Thomas Ruffin, in the vestibule of the Library Building

   A marble bust of William Gaston, in the hall of the Library Building

   In the Hall of History:

   A replica of the original model of Antonio Canova's statue of George Washington

   A replica of the statute of General Nathanael Green at Guilford Battleground

   Busts of Calvin H. Wiley, John W. Ellis, C. C. Cambreling, John C. Calhoun, and W. S. Ashe

2. TABLETS AND MEMORIALS, erected in coöperation with other agencies or with individuals:

   The Virginia Dare Memorial Gateway, near Fort Raleigh, Roanoke Island (with the Roanoke Colony Memorial Association)

   The Battle of Charlotte (with the Battle of Charlotte Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution)

   The Battle of Sugar Creek, Mecklenburg County (with the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution)

   Southwest Creek Battlefield, near Kinston (with the A. M. Waddell Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy)

   The founding of the town of Bath (with the Board of Commissioners of Beaufort County)

   The Constitution House, Halifax (with the Elizabeth Montford Ashe Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution)

   The Pisgah National Park (with a committee of the Southern Forestry Congress)

   Historic sites in Salem (with the Wachovia Historical Society) as follows:

   1. Salem Concert Hall

NATHANIEL MACON
A SOLDIER OF THE REVOLUTION, STATE SENATOR
1782 AND 1784, REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS,
1791-1815, AND SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE 1801-1807,
UNITED STATES SENATOR 1815-1828, AND PRESIDENT
PRO TEM OF THE SENATE 1826-1828, PRESIDENT OF THE
CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1835, THE STRICTEST
OF OUR MODELS OF GENUINE REPUBLICANISM.
NATHANIEL MACON, UPON WHOSE TOMB WILL BE
WRITTEN: "ULTIMUS ROMANORUM"

One of the fifty-six tablets erected by the Commission, in coöperation with various organizations, from 1917 to 1931

2. Brothers' House Spring
3. Site of Confederate States Commissary building
4. First Family house
5. Tablet commemorating notable visits to Salem

The grave of Richard Caswell, Lenoir County (with private citizens of Kinston)

Tablet in memory of Kiffin Yates Rockwell (with the Rockwell Memorial Association)

The James McConnell memorial, Carthage (with the McConnell Memorial Association)

Grave of William Lee Davidson (with the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution)

Sites in the lower Cape Fear River Valley (with the New Hanover County Historical Commission), as follows:

1. Lord Cornwallis' headquarters in Wilmington, 1781
2. General W. H. C. Whiting's headquarters in Wilmington, 1864-1865
3. Site of British garrison under Major James Craig, 1781
4. Site of residence of William Hooper, in Wilmington
5. Site of residence of Governor Arthur Dobbs
6. Site of residence of Governor William Tryon
7. Residence of Governor Benjamin Smith
8. Residence of Governor Edward B. Dudley
9. Grave of John Baptista Ashe
10. Site of residence of Cornelius Harnett, at Hilton
11. Site of Confederate States Navy Yard
12. Sugar Loaf Battlefield
13. Sites of Fort Lee, Fort Meares, and Fort Strong
14. Site of Fort Fisher
15. Site of Fort Anderson
16. Site of old town of Brunswick
17. Orton, colonial residence of Roger Moore
18. Kendall, colonial plantation of George Moore
19. Lilliput, colonial plantation of Eleazer Allen
20. Site of old Charlestown

The Boyd house, near Winchester, Virginia, where General James Johnston Pettigrew died, July 17, 1863 (with the North Carolina Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy)

Site of Belle Grove house, near Winchester, Virginia, where General Stephen Dodson Ramseur died, October 20, 1864 (with the North Carolina Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy)

Grave of Nathaniel Macon, Warren County (with the Macon Community Club)

A tablet in Lexington, commemorating the residence of Daniel Boone in Davidson County and the route of retreat of General Nathanael Greene's army, 1781 (wtih the Board of Commissioners of Davidson County)

A tablet in the courthouse in Tarboro, in memory of Jonas Johnston (with the Board of Commissioners of Edgecombe County)

The State Capitol (with the North Carolina Society of the Sons of the Revolution)

Tuscarora Indian town, Bertie County (with private citizens)

The graves of Squire and Sarah Boone, parents of Daniel Boone, Davie County (with the Board of Commissioners of Davie County)

A tablet in the courthouse at Tarboro, in memory of Henry Irwin (with the Miles Harvey Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution)

Ramsgate Road tablet, Wake County (with the Bloomsbury Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution)

On the courthouse square in New Bern, three tablets in memory of Abner Nash, Richard Dobbs Spaight, and Richard Dobbs Spaight, Jr., the three governors of the state from Craven County (with the Richard Dobbs Spaight Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution)

A tablet at Farmville in memory of Benjamin May (with the Daughters of the American Revolution and the descendants of Benjamin May)

The battle of Averasboro, March 17, 1865 (with the Chicora Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy)

A tablet at Gillespie Gap, Mitchell County (with a local committee)

The battle of Bentonville, March 19-21, 1865 (with the North Carolina Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy)

The site of the arsenal in Fayetteville (with the J. E. B. Stuart Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy)

A tablet in Durham County in memory of Willie P. Mangum (with the Durham-Orange Historical Commission)

The home of William R. Davie, in the town of Halifax (with the Halifax County Grades 6-7, Halifax County rural schools)

Trading Ford, across the Yadkin River, between Davidson and Rowan counties (with the Tallassee Power Company and citizens of Davidson County)

A tablet on courthouse square in Halifax in memory of General Junius Daniel (with the Halifax Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy)

3. HIGHWAY MARKERS, erected in coöperation with the State Highway and Public Works Commission and the Department of Conservation and Development, as follows:

District A: Bertie, Camden, Currituck, Gates, Hertford, Pasquotank and Perquimans counties:

St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Edenton, Chowan County

Indian Woods, Bertie County

George Durant (site of home), Perquimans County

Joseph Hewes (site of store), Edenton, Chowan County

James Iredell (home), Edenton, Chowan County
Thomas J. Jarvis (birthplace), Currituck County
David Stone (birthplace), Bertie County
Battle of South Mills, Camden County
Samuel Johnston (home and grave), Chowan County
Eden House (site), Bertie County
Chowan County Courthouse, Edenton, Chowan County
Dismal Swamp Canal, Camden County
First Assembly, Pasquotank County
First School, Pasquotank County
Dividing Line, Knott's Island, Currituck County
Dividing Line, Currituck County
George Washington's Tract of Land, Gates County
John H. Wheeler (birthplace), Murfreesboro, Hertford County
Chowan College, Murfreesboro, Hertford County
Murfree House, Murfreesboro, Hertford County
Culpeper's Rebellion, Pasquotank County
Edenton Tea Party (site of house), Edenton, Chowan County
Burning of Winton, Winton, Hertford County
First Post Road, Gates County
First Post Road, Edenton, Chowan County
Richard J. Gatling (birthplace), Hertford County
Mackeys Ferry, Edenton, Chowan County

District B: Beaufort, Dare, Hyde, Martin, Tyrrell, and Washington counties:

First English Colonies, Roanoke Island, Dare County
Battle of Roanoke Island, Roanoke Island, Dare County
St. Thomas Church, Bath, Beaufort County
Kill Devil Hill, Dare County
Christopher Gale (site of home), Beaufort County
First Public Library, Bath, Beaufort County
Granville Grant, Hyde County
Granville Grant, Beaufort County
Battle of Plymouth, Plymouth, Washington County
Ram Albemarle (where sunk), Plymouth, Washington County
Asa Biggs (home), Williamston, Martin County
James Johnston Pettigrew (grave), Washington County
Augustin Daly (birthplace), Plymouth, Washington County
Dr. Susan Dimock (home), Washington, Beaufort County
Attack on Washington, Washington, Beaufort County
Burning of Washington, Washington, Beaufort County
Fort Hill (site), Beaufort County
Fort Branch, Martin County
British Invasion, Hyde County
Edward Warren (birthplace), Tyrrell County
First Post Road, Bath, Beaufort County
Mackeys Ferry, Washington County
Buncombe Hall (site), Washington County

District C: Carteret, Craven, Jones, Onslow, and Pamlico counties:

Stanly Home, New Bern, Craven County
Tryon's Palace, New Bern, Craven County
First Printing Press in N. C., New Bern, Craven County
Ocracoke Inlet, Carteret County
Abner Nash (grave), Craven County
William Gaston (home), New Bern, Craven County
Richard Dobbs Spaight (grave), Craven County
Spanish Attack, Beaufort, Carteret County
Fort Macon, Carteret County
Baron de Graffenried, New Bern, Craven County
Battle of New Bern, Craven County
Fort Totten (site), Craven County
Salt Works, Carteret County
George E. Badger (birthplace), New Bern, Craven County
Shine Home, Jones County
Washington's Southern Tour, Jones County
Washington's Southern Tour, Craven County
Washington's Southern Tour, Onslow County
Washington's Southern Tour, New Bern, Craven County
Bayard vs. Singleton, New Bern, Craven County
Whale Fishery, Carteret County
First Post Road, New Bern, Craven County
Streets Ferry, Vanceboro, Craven County
Streets Ferry, Craven County

District D: Brunswick, Columbus, New Hanover, and Pender counties:

Cornelius Harnett (site of home), Wilmington, New Hanover County
Old Courthouse (site), Wilmington, New Hanover County
Orton, Brunswick County
Stamp Act, Brunswick County
St. James Church, Wilmington, New Hanover County
Moore's Creek Bridge, Pender County
Samuel Ashe (grave), Pender County
Fort Caswell, Brunswick County
Whistler's Mother (birthplace), Wilmington, New Hanover County
Alexander Lillington (grave), Pender County
Fort Johnston, Southport, Brunswick County
Fort Fisher, New Hanover County
Hinton James (grave), Pender County
Arthur Dobbs (grave), Brunswick County
Saint Philips Church, Brunswick County
Spanish Attack, Brunswick County
Edward B. Dudley (home), Wilmington, New Hanover County
S. S. Satchwell (site of home), Burgaw, Pender County

Washington's Southern Tour, Wilmington, New Hanover County
Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, Wilmington, New Hanover County
Cornwallis, Columbus County
Early Drawbridge, New Hanover County
State Salt Works, New Hanover County
Robert Howe (site of home), Brunswick County
Alfred Moore (site of home), Brunswick County
James Moore (site of home), Pender County
North Carolina-South Carolina Boundary, Columbus County
North Carolina-South Carolina Boundary, Columbus County
North Carolina-South Carolina Boundary, Brunswick County
First Post Road, Brunswick County
Woodrow Wilson (site of home), Wilmington, New Hanover County

District E: Edgecombe, Franklin, Halifax, Nash, Northampton, and Warren counties:

Green Hill Place, Franklin County
Nathaniel Macon (home), Warren County
Independence, Halifax, Halifax County
William R. Davie (home), Halifax, Halifax County
Annie Carter Lee (grave), Warren County
Thomas Bragg (home), Jackson, Northampton County
Rocky Mount Mills, Rocky Mount, Nash County
Masonic Lodge, Halifax, Halifax County
Willie Jones (site of home), Halifax, Halifax County
Matt W. Ransom (home), Northampton County
Ram Albemarle (where built), Halifax County
Cornwallis, Halifax County
Cornwallis, Northampton County
Horace Greeley, Warrenton, Warren County
Cornwallis, Nash County
Jethro Sumner (site of inn), Warren County
Town Common, Tarboro, Edgecombe County
Bute County Courthouse (site), Warren County
Elias Carr (home), Edgecombe County
Shocco Springs, Warren County
Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, Halifax County
Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, Weldon, Halifax County
Washington's Southern Tour, Tarboro, Edgecombe County
Washington's Southern Tour, Halifax, Halifax County
Louisburg College, Louisburg, Franklin County
Green Hill Place, Franklin County
Littleton College (site), Littleton, Warren County
Allen Jones (site of home), Northampton County
Trading Path, Norlina, Warren County
Lafayette, Nash County

First Railroad, Northampton County
Unique Tomb, Franklin County

District F: Duplin, Greene, Lenoir, Pitt, Wayne, and Wilson counties:
Charles Brantley Aycock (birthplace), Wayne County
Richard Caswell (grave), Lenoir County
John Lawson, Greene County
Grove Church, Kenansville, Duplin County
Bryan Grimes (home), Pitt County
Hugh McAden, Duplin County
Battle of Rockfish, Duplin County
Battle of Kinston, Lenoir County
Waynesborough, Wayne County
Washington's Southern Tour, Ayden, Pitt County
Sherman's March, Goldsboro, Wayne County
North Carolina Railroad, Goldsboro, Wayne County
Tower Hill, Lenoir County
William Houston (site of home), Duplin County
Ram Neuse, Lenoir County
Plank Road, Greenville, Pitt County
Plank Road, Wilson, Wilson County

District G: Alamance, Caswell, Durham, Granville, Orange, Person, and Vance counties:
John Penn (site of home), Granville County
Battle of Alamance, Alamance County
Thomas Burke (grave), Orange County
William Hooper (grave), Hillsboro, Orange County
Bright Leaf Tobacco, Caswell County
Caswell Courthouse, Yanceyville, Caswell County
Oxford Orphanage, Oxford, Granville County
Bedford Brown (home), Caswell County
Archibald Debow Murphey (grave), Hillsboro, Orange County
Francis Nash (site of home), Hillsboro, Orange County
Thomas Ruffin (grave), Hillsboro, Orange County
Romulus M. Saunders (home), Caswell County
Early Railroads, Alamance County
Nathanael Greene, Person County
Cornwallis, Person County
Thomas Burke, Hillsboro, Orange County
Thomas Person (site of home), Granville County
Bartlett Yancey (home and grave), Caswell County
Edmund Fanning (site of home), Hillsboro, Orange County
Williamsborough, Vance County
Lindley's Mill (site), Alamance County
Pyle's Defeat, Alamance County
Regulators Hanged, Hillsboro, Orange County
Battle of Alamance, Alamance County

Red House Church, Caswell County
Thomas E. Benton (birthplace), Orange County
Horner Military School, Oxford, Granville County
Willie P. Mangum (site of home and grave), Durham County
Fairntosh, Durham County
Hawfields Church, Alamance County
Trading Path, Granville County
Trading Path, Durham County
Trading Path, Hillsboro, Orange County
Trading Path, Mebane, Alamance County
Trading Path, Alamance County

District H: Chatham, Harnett, Johnston, Lee, and Wake counties:

Battle of Bentonville, Johnston County
Joel Lane House, Raleigh, Wake County
Isaac Hunter's Tavern (site), Wake County
State Capitol, Raleigh, Wake County
Christ Church Rectory, Raleigh, Wake County
Andrew Johnson (birthplace), Raleigh, Wake County
Dix Hill, Raleigh, Wake County
Governor's Palace (site), Raleigh, Wake County
Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, Wake County
Captain Johnston Blakeley (home), Chatham County
Andrew Johnson (birthplace), Raleigh, Wake County
John Owen (grave), Pittsboro, Chatham County
John Chavis, Raleigh, Wake County
Granville Grant, Chatham County
Tory Raid, Chatham County
Charles Manly (site of law office), Pittsboro, Chatham County
James I. Waddell (home), Pittsboro, Chatham County
Ramsey's Mill (site), Chatham County
Charles D. McIver (birthplace), Lee County
Walter Hines Page (birthplace), Cary, Wake County
George E. Badger (grave), Raleigh, Wake County
Experimental Railroad, 1833, Raleigh, Wake County
Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, Raleigh, Wake County
Wilcox Iron Works, Chatham County
State College, Raleigh, Wake County
Camp Bryan Grimes, Raleigh, Wake County
Leonidas L. Polk (home), Raleigh, Wake County
Sherman's March, Harnett County
Fall of Raleigh, Wake County
Old Breastworks, Raleigh, Wake County
General Grant, Raleigh, Wake County
Shaw University, Raleigh, Wake County
Pettigrew Hospital (site), Raleigh, Wake County
Camp Polk, Raleigh, Wake County
State Museum, Raleigh, Wake County
Saint Mary's Junior College, Wake County

Hall of History, Raleigh, Wake County
Meredith College, Raleigh, Wake County

District I: Bladen, Cumberland, Hoke, Robeson, Sampson, and Scotland counties:
Old Bluff Church, Cumberland County
U. S. Arsenal (site), Fayetteville, Cumberland County
John Charles McNeill (birthplace and grave), Scotland County
James C. Dobbin (home), Fayetteville, Cumberland County
Wm. Rufus King (birthplace), Sampson County
Gabriel Holmes (site of home), Sampson County
John Owen (site of home), Bladen County
Robert Rowan (grave), Cumberland County
Cornwallis, Fayetteville, Cumberland County
Cross Creek, Fayetteville, Cumberland County
Battle of Elizabethtown, Elizabethtown, Bladen County
Lafayette, Fayetteville, Cumberland County
McPherson Church, Cumberland County
Old Town Hall, Fayetteville, Cumberland County
Sherman's March, Scotland County
Sherman's March, Laurel Hill, Scotland County
Fort Bragg, Cumberland County
Sherman's Army, Fayetteville, Cumberland County
Sherman's March, Scotland County
Angus W. McLean (site of birthplace), Robeson County
Plank Roads, Fayetteville, Cumberland County
North Carolina-South Carolina Boundary, Scotland County
North Carolina-South Carolina Boundary, Robeson County
Flora Macdonald College, Red Springs, Robeson County
Floral College, Robeson County

District J: Forsyth, Guilford, Rockingham, and Stokes counties:
"O. Henry" (birthplace), Greensboro, Guilford County
David Caldwell (site of academy), Guilford County
Guilford Courthouse, Guilford County
John Motley Morehead (home), Greensboro, Guilford County
Calvin H. Wiley (birthplace), Guilford County
Dolly Madison (site of birthplace), Guilford College
"Land of Eden," Rockingham County
Brothers House, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County
Shallow Ford, Forsyth County
Jefferson Davis, Greensboro, Guilford County
Confederate Cabinet, Greensboro, Guilford County
Woman's College, Greensboro, Guilford County
Greensboro College, Greensboro, Guilford County
Benjamin Forsyth (site of home), Germanton, Stokes County
Stephen A. Douglas, Rockingham County
Alexander Martin (site of home), Rockingham County
Troublesome Iron Works, Rockingham County

Washington's Southern Tour, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County
Stoneman's Raid, Danbury, Stokes County
Beard's Hat Shop (site), Guilford County
Stoneman's Raid, Forsyth County
Jefferson Davis, Greensboro, Guilford County
Confederate Cabinet, Greensboro, Guilford County
Plank Road, Forsyth County

District K: Anson, Davidson, Montgomery, Moore, Randolph, and Richmond counties:

Walter Hines Page (tomb), Aberdeen, Moore County
Jonathan Worth (site of home), Asheboro, Randolph County
Trinity College (site), Randolph County
Flora Macdonald (site of home), Richmond County
Sandy Creek Baptist Church, Randolph County
John J. McRae (birthplace), Anson County
Sneedsborough, Anson County
Benjamin Williams (grave), Moore County
Alston House, Moore County
Cox's Mill (site), Randolph County
Leonidas L. Polk (birthplace), Anson County
Sherman's March, Rockingham, Richmond County
Sherman's March, Richmond County
Sherman's March, Wadesboro, Anson County
Stoneman's Raid, Davidson County
Jefferson Davis, Davidson County
Samuel Spencer (site of home), Anson County
Trading Path, Randolph County
Trading Path, Randolph County
Trading Path, Davidson County
Trading Path, Davidson County
North Carolina-South Carolina Boundary, Anson County
North Carolina-South Carolina Boundary, Richmond County
Yadkin College, Davidson County

District L: Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Stanly, and Union counties:

James K. Polk (birthplace), Mecklenburg County
Confederate Cabinet, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County
Jefferson Davis, Concord, Cabarrus County
Branch U. S. Mint, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County
Reed Gold Mine, Cabarrus County
Nathaniel Alexander (birthplace), Cabarrus County
Davidson College, Davidson, Mecklenburg County
Thyatira, Rowan County
Andrew Jackson, Union County
Confederate Prison (site), Salisbury, Rowan County
John W. Ellis (home), Salisbury, Rowan County
Granville Grant, Rowan County

John Steele (home), Salisbury, Rowan County
"Christian Reid" (grave), Salisbury, Rowan County
Cornwallis, Union County
Rural Free Delivery, Rowan County
Nathanael Greene, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County
Battle of Charlotte, Mecklenburg County
Sam'l E. McCorkle (site of academy), Rowan County
Griffith Rutherford (site of home), Rowan County
Battle of Cowan's Ford, Mecklenburg County
Wm. Lee Davidson, Mecklenburg County
Trading Ford, Rowan County
Camp Greene, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County
Knox Home, Rowan County
Lee S. Overman (home), Salisbury, Rowan County
Stoneman's Raid, Rowan County
Stoneman's Raid, Salisbury, Rowan County
Trading Path, Salisbury, Rowan County
Jefferson Davis, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County
Ferdinand Foch, Monroe, Union County
Trading Path, Concord, Cabarrus County
Trading Path, Union County
Trading Path, Union County
Trading Path, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County
Trading Path, Mecklenburg County
North Carolina-South Carolina Boundary, Mecklenburg County
North Carolina-South Carolina Boundary, Mecklenburg County
D. H. Hill (grave), Davidson County

District M: Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Davie, Iredell, Surry, Wilkes, and Yadkin counties:
Fort Dobbs (site), Iredell County
Montford Stokes (home), Wilkes County
Daniel Boone's Parents (graves), Davie County
Thomas L. Clingman (birthplace), Yadkin County
Torrence's Tavern (site), Iredell County
Jesse Franklin (home), Surry County
Siamese Twins (grave), Surry County
Stoneman's Raid, Mount Airy, Surry County
Stoneman's Raid, Dobson, Surry County
Stoneman's Raid, Statesville, Iredell County
Stoneman's Raid, Wilkesboro, Wilkes County
Richmond Pearson (law school), Yadkin County
James B. Gordon (birthplace), Wilkes County
North Carolina-Virginia Boundary, Alleghany County
North Carolina-Virginia Boundary, Ashe County
North Carolina-Virginia Boundary, Ashe County

District N: Avery, Burke, Caldwell, McDowell, Mitchell, Watauga, and Yancey counties:
Fort Defiance, Caldwell County

Waldensians, Burke County
Quaker Meadows, Burke County
Pleasant Gardens, McDowell County
Yellow Mountain Road, Avery County
Cranberry Mines, Avery County
Sink Hole Mine, Mitchell County
Tod R. Caldwell (site of home), Morganton, Burke County
Valle Crucis Episcopal Mission, Watauga County
Stoneman's Raid, Watauga County
Stoneman's Raid, Lenoir, Caldwell County
Stoneman's Raid, Watauga County
Stoneman's Raid, Burke County
North Carolina-Tennessee Boundary, Watauga County
North Carolina-Tennessee Boundary, Avery County
North Carolina-Tennessee Boundary, Yancey County
Camp Vance, Burke County

District O: Catawba, Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, Polk, and Rutherford counties:

Kings Mountain Battleground, Cleveland County
Sidney Lanier, Polk County
Battle of Ramsour's Mill, Lincoln County
Gilbert Town, Rutherford County
Kings Mountain Battleground, Cleveland County
Cornwallis, Cleveland County
Schenck-Warlick Mill, Lincolnton, Lincoln County
Stephen D. Ramseur (grave), Lincolnton, Lincoln County
Iron Works, Lincoln County
Stoneman's Raid, Rutherfordton, Rutherford County
Stoneman's Raid, Polk County
Stoneman's Raid, Newton, Catawba County
Ingleside, Lincoln County
Robert F. Hoke (home), Lincolnton, Lincoln County
Bechtler's Mint (site), Rutherfordton, Rutherford County
Bechtler's Mint, Rutherford County
North Carolina-South Carolina Boundary, Gaston County
North Carolina-South Carolina Boundary, Polk County
North Carolina-South Carolina Boundary, Rutherford County
North Carolina-South Carolina Boundary, Rutherford County
North Carolina-South Carolina Boundary, Cleveland County
Hoke Smith (birthplace), Newton, Catawba County

District P: Buncombe, Haywood, Henderson, Madison, and Transylvania counties:

Calvary Church, Hendersonville, Henderson County
Zebulon B. Vance (birthplace), Buncombe County
Riverside Cemetery, Asheville, Buncombe County
C. G. Memminger (summer home and grave), Henderson County

David L. Swain (birthplace), Buncombe County
Edward W. ("Bill") Nye (grave), Henderson County
Qualla Boundary, Haywood County
Stoneman's Raid, Hendersonville, Henderson County
Stoneman's Raid, Asheville, Buncombe County
Martin's Surrender, Waynesville, Haywood County
North Carolina-Tennessee Boundary, Madison County
North Carolina-South Carolina Boundary, Transylvania County
North Carolina-South Carolina Boundary, Transylvania County
North Carolina-South Carolina Boundary, Henderson County

District Q: Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Jackson, Macon, and Swain counties:

Wade Hampton (site of summer home), Jackson County
Junaluska (grave), Graham County
Tsali, Swain County
Judaculla Rock, Jackson County
Cherokee Defeat, Macon County
Cherokee Victory, Macon County
Cherokee Defeat, Jackson County
Cherokee Defeat, Macon County
Nikwasi, Macon County
Cherokee War, Cherokee County
Fort Butler, Murphy, Cherokee County
Yonaguska, Swain County
Cherokee Indian Reservation, Jackson County
Cherokee Indian Reservation, Swain County
Fort Hembree, Clay County
De Soto (route of march), Jackson County
De Soto (route of march), Macon County
De Soto (route of march), Macon County
De Soto (route of march), Clay County
De Soto (route of march), Clay County
De Soto (route of march), Murphy, Cherokee County
De Soto (route of march), Cherokee County
De Soto (route of march), Cherokee County
Juan Pardo (route of march), Macon County
Juan Pardo (route of march), Franklin, Macon County
Juan Pardo (route of march), Clay County
Juan Pardo (route of march), Murphy, Cherokee County
North Carolina-Tennessee Boundary, Graham County
North Carolina-Georgia Boundary, Cherokee County
North Carolina-Georgia Boundary, Macon County
North Carolina-Tennessee Boundary, Cherokee County
Indian Boundary, Jackson County